The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR GOLD OBLIGATIONS

OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

SECURED BY AN ABSOLUTE FIRST LIEN UPON THE MOST DESIRABLE PORTION OF THE GREAT NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LINE.

DEAR SIR: This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic Lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW-YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT.

The Western portion of the Line—known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines, and most valuable lands along its route, is also built and completed as a first-class Railroad, in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of operation, and the permanent value of the property.

The Report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior Dec. 3, is full and specific, and concludes as follows:

"Heavy trains of rails, ties, and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, materials or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work."

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient Cash Resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, *paid for*, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the Road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 1 WERE UPWARD OF $1,400,000, IN GOLD, OF WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION was NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amounts of supplies required to subsist 12,000 men, along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the Road. At a late date there were no less than 79 locomotives running on the Road, 60 more on the way, and over 1,200 cars, to which the Company are constantly making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current Interest Liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period, were less than $350,000.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS is limited by Act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this Loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country and Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, bear Six per cent. interest, per annum, payable in the City of New-York, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

☞ As the accrued interest from July 1 is charged to the purchaser *in currency*, and the semi-annual coupons maturing Jan. 1 next will be paid in full in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay *more than eight per cent. upon the investment*, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bond, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, &c., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.

CONGRESS.

How the President's Annual Message was Received.

The Senate Refuses to Hear the Document Read.

The House Orders it Laid on the Table.

Denunciation of the President's Repudiation Schemes.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—Third Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

After prayer and the reading of the minutes of yesterday, the President presented a communication from Treasurer SPINNER, transmitting his annual report, and also a communication from the Comptroller of Currency, both of which were laid on the table.

PETITIONS.

Mr. POMEROY presented petitions, one from the citizens of Nashua, N. H., and the other from citizens of Massachusetts, praying that if any amendment be made to the Constitution in regard to suffrage, it be such as to extend the privilege equally to males and females. Tabled.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BRANCH.

Mr. WILLIAMS, by consent, introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, which, on his motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to carry out the Reconstruction acts in the State of Georgia, which, on his motion, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

This bill, after premising that the Legislature of Georgia failed to comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts by omitting to exact from its members the prescribed oath of office, and that this illegal organization has done certain things utterly unjustifiable and requiring the intervention of Congress; and then proceeds to declare that the Government now existing in Georgia is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify or control the same, until a Legislature shall have duly complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction acts and ratified the Constitutional Amendment, known as Article 14, when the State shall be subject to the fundamental condition that no alteration shall be made in its Constitution infringing on the right of suffrage of any citizen of the United States.

It is further provided that the Governor elect shall direct the assemblage at Atlanta, on or before the first Wednesday of next April, of the General Assembly elected last April; but no person shall participate therein unless he has taken the oath aforesaid, or been relieved of disability by act of Congress. The Provisional Governor is also given power to suspend or remove from office any civil officer of the so-called State, or of any of its municipalities, and may appoint another in his stead. Finally, the President is directed to place at the disposal of the Provisional Governor elect of Georgia such portion of the army and navy as may be required by him for the preservation of the lives and property of persons, the peace and good order of the community and the protection of citizens in the free expression of their political opinions.

CHIEF JUSTICE MOSES.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of the political disabilities of F. J. MOSES, Chief Justice of South Carolina.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had objected to the consideration of the bill on Monday because he did not know then the facts upon which it was based, but he had since become entirely satisfied that Mr. MOSES was deserving of the proposed clemency, and that the loyal people of the country would be willing to extend it to him, and, therefore, he would make no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he desired the passage of the bill because it would only be doing justice to Mr. MOSES, whose chief disability arose from his having been a State Senator before and during the war for twenty-five consecutive years. At the end of the war he had been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and in that position his decisions had given satisfaction to both parties.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to amend the bill so as to extend the same relief to all other citizens of South Carolina laboring under political disability.

The motion was lost, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative except Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Ferry, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, and Saulsbury.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that the bill would be more acceptable to him if it was amended as he had proposed, but that even then he would vote against it, because he held that there was no Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution—the proposition purporting to be such amendment not having been ratified by three-fourths of the States.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 46, nays 6.

HOUSE BILLS.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, stating that they had passed the bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ore, and transmitting the act restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. This was laid on the table.

A RECESS.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate took a recess until 1 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the reassembling of the Senate the President's Annual Message was received at the hands of his Private Secretary, Col. W. G. MOORE.

The Secretary of the Senate proceeded to read it, and had read to the end of the sentence which begins with the words: "One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional," when

Mr. CONNESS rose and said: Mr. President, I move to dispense with the further reading of the Message.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky—I hope that extraordinary motion will not prevail.

Mr. CONNESS—Well, Sir, in support and justification of the motion which I made I undertake to say that no such message as this has ever before been received from a President of the United States. From the commencement of its reading to the present moment it has consisted of a tirade including loose statements against the Congress of the United States, and of declarations of the unconstitutionality of the laws passed by Congress. It is in all respects a disrespectful and offensive document; and certainly, the time of the Senate can be better employed than in hearing it read. I trust, therefore, that we will dispense with its further reading.

Mr. DAVIS—It seems to me, Mr. President, that the Message sustains itself. I hope it will be read in full.

The question was put on Mr. CONNESS' motion and it was declared lost. Mr. CONNESS called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. HOWE—I did not make this motion but I shall vote for it, and I have only a word to say in explanation. I know that the Constitution requires the President to give information annually to Congress, but I do not think that that provision of the Constitution was intended to authorize him to lecture Congress, and I cannot for my life think that the language used by the President in this Message is respectful to the body with which he is communicating. It does strike me in the light of a lecture. It does strike me as a lame attempt on his part to reproach and lecture a coördinate department of the Government. I suppose the Constitution was intended simply to authorize the President to communicate to the Legislature, from year to year, such facts and special information as he might become possessed of as the Executive of the nation, and not to authorize him to indulge in reproach or condemnation of the Legislature. Certainly Congress must be supposed to know what it has done as well as the President can know it. I know of nothing either in the laws or the Constitution of the United States which makes it obligatory upon us to sit and hear read an offensive message from the President any more than from any other person; and inasmuch as I do conceive that the language employed in this Message is not respectful to Congress, I shall vote to dispense with the further reading of it. The country will have the benefit of it all the same.

Mr. WHYTE—I trust a due sense of its own dignity, and a proper regard for the public opinion of the country, which demands of the Legislature respect for the Executive branch of the Government, will induce this body to have the Message of the President read in full. The President is called upon to discharge great public duties; and in pursuance of the command laid upon him by the Constitution of the United States, he seeks to give to the Senate and the House of Representatives in this Message information as to the state of the country. It may be that in doing so he uses language strong in his character, as Senators often do in the discussion of subjects before the Senate. He may even use language irritating in character; but it should be remembered that he occupies the exalted position of President of the United States, and in the discharge of his duty is communicating information which he conceives ought to be communicated to this coördinate branch of the Government, and therefore that he is entitled to the respectful attention even of those who differ from him. I do trust that now, and during this session of Congress, we may have here, if not harmony of sentiment, at least a respectful hearing of both sides—of those whose views of the manner in which the Government should be conducted may differ from ours; and therefore I trust that the motion made by the Senator from California (Mr. CONNESS) will not prevail.

Mr. WILSON—I think the Message is disrespectful and untruthful. It is the acrid outpouring of a disappointed, bad man who has disturbed the country for years, and who has been at last not only rejected by those who were politically associated with him, but condemned by the whole American people, who, in condemning him, have but anticipated the verdict of history. But he is still the President of the United States, and he has sent in his annual message here, and I think we had better read it and proceed as we ordinarily do on such occasions. I have no anxiety about the judgment of the American people, as between the Congress of the United States and ANDREW JOHNSON—none at all—and therefore I think we had better proceed as we usually do in this matter.

Mr. HENDRICKS—I think that if the President of the United States desired to secure the universal reading of the document he would also desire the success of the motion made by the Senator from California. The proposition laid down here is that the President, in the discharge of his constitutional duty to communicate information, shall not be allowed to discuss the conduct of Congress. If Congress says that to the country it will certainly secure the universal reading by the people of the President's message. In my judgment, Mr. President, it is not disrespectful to Congress to question either the wisdom of the policy it has adopted, or the constitutionality of its measures, as a basis for recommending legislative reform. If the President believes that the legislation of Congress heretofore has been unfortunate for the country and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution, it is not only his right, but it becomes his duty to express his views upon the subject. Now the President in this message is discussing a question of great interest to the people—a question upon which the people are feeling deeply at this time—the question of the public expenditure. He states the enormous sums that are being expended. Does any Senator say that the statement is not correct? If the President is in error in regard to the amounts, that is of course a proper subject of discussion in the future; but error on the part of the President in the statement of amounts as he gets them from the Departments, is certainly not a reason for the rejection of his message. At the very point which had been reached in the reading of the message when this motion was made, the President goes on to make suggestions of reform, retrenchment and return to economy. These are proper subjects for the President to discuss and for Congress to consider, and for the people to hear discussed by the President and by Congress. I do not think, Sir, that the dignity of the Congress or the respect of the Chief Magistrate is involved in the motion. It is an expression by Congress of an unnecessary and unbecoming sensitiveness when its conduct becomes the subject of criticism. No great body can relieve itself from public responsibility by showing an excessive degree of sensitiveness when the propriety of its conduct is questioned.

Mr. CONNESS—The Senator from Indiana (Mr. HENDRICKS) is a little in error, Sir, when he attributes the motion that I made to sensitiveness in regard to the discussion proposed or begun by the President. We can well afford to go into that discussion. We can well afford to "let the galled jade wince" for "our withers are unrung." If my motion can result in what the Senator has told us, it will, namely, in securing a wider reading for this extraordinary message than it would otherwise have, I shall be more than satisfied and be willing, as I now am, with the consent of the Senate, to withdraw the motion, believing and knowing that to secure the reading of this document will be to secure its condemnation. A President of the United States, Sir, has no right, under the constitutional requirement that he shall communicate with the Legislative Department of the Government, to offensively thrust language and opinions before them; and in this document, as in others preceding, the President has taken that course, this being, however, as I think, the most offensive one that has ever yet been presented. I am prepared now to agree with my friend, the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. WILSON,) and, with the consent of the Senate, I withdraw the motion I have made; but I made it because I thought the opportunity ought not to be allowed to pass without noticing the extraordinary offensiveness of this extraordinary message. Now, Sir, if the Senate consent, I withdraw the motion.

Mr. CAMERON—If the motion is withdrawn, I renew it. In this Message, the President has endeavored to make an unjust impression on the public mind. It is not his duty to lecture us, but to communicate such information as may be in his possession as to the actual condition of the country. In this Message he does attempt to lecture us, and I do not think it is in accordance with the dignity of the Senate that we should allow him to insult us in that way. This is the last opportunity he will have, as President, of addressing himself to the people, and I am not willing that he should make us the channel through which to present to the public his misrepresentations and untruths. I, therefore, renew the motion; or, if it has not been withdrawn, I object to its withdrawal.

Mr. MORTON—I cannot agree with the Senator from Pennsylvania. It is the duty of the President, under the Constitution, to send us this message, and it is our duty to hear it. A refusal to hear it would be regarded generally as a mere manifestation of spite on our part, and I think the Senate would only belittle itself by such action. I hope, therefore, that the Senate will hear the message through.

Mr. DRAKE—I confess to some surprise at the sensitiveness manifested by some gentlemen here with regard to this message. A year ago the President of the United States sent to us a message very considerably more offensive in its character than this, and we took it with the most exemplary patience and good humor. I deemed it my duty at that time to introduce a resolution of censure upon the President for that message, and I addressed the Senate in support of that resolution; but I got no response here, and I do not see that we should manifest any more sensitiveness now than we did then. On the contrary, I think we have rather got used to Executive kicks, and it is hardly worth while now, when the last one is given, to turn around and resent it. I think the time to have begun resenting them was a year ago. I am in favor, Sir, of having this Message read, because I do not see that we are any more insulted now than we have been heretofore when we have tamely borne it.

Mr. HOWE—The Senator from Indiana, (MORTON,) states that it was the duty of the President, under the Constitution, to send us this message, and he adds that it is the duty of the Senate to hear it. I differ from the Senator on both propositions. I do not conceive that it was the duty or the privilege of the President, under the Constitution, to send us this message. It is his duty, under the Constitution, to send us a message annually, communicating to us such facts as he may have become possessed of as the Executive of the Nation, and of which he may suppose Congress not to be possessed. The language in this message to which I object is not the language employed in communicating to us facts, it is that which is used in communicating opinions on subjects touching which we have all the facts that he has, and are supposed by the Constitution to be as capable of forming opinions as he is himself; but whatever may be the subject matter of the message, or whatever may be the terms implied in it, I humbly conceive that there is nothing in the Constitution which requires the Senate to hear it, or any other message, however respectfully worded. It has been the course of the Senate to do so, because it has been the general experience that only respectful messages have been sent. It has been the habit of the Senate to hear such messages from the Executive, and a very respectful habit it is, and one that I should not care to see abandoned so long as the Executive preserves the habit of sending us only respectful messages. The Senator from Missouri says that the Senate had occasion last year to resent a message. Perhaps so; I think so. I did not hear the message read; I was not in the Senate or in the country when it was received, but even if I had heard it I might not have felt called upon to resent it as perhaps I might not now have ventured to make the motion before the Senate. But that motion being made, I support it. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. WILSON,) on the contrary, opposes it, and for a most extraordinary reason. Conceding that the language of the Message is disrespectful and untruthful, he yet insists upon the Senate sitting and hearing this disrespectful and untruthful language. I do humbly conceive, Sir, that the Senate can be better employed. If any one on this floor or elsewhere supposes that I object to the reading of this message because I think that our refusing to hear it will be calculated to prevent its being read by the people, he strangely mistakes me and my motives. I have not the slightest objection to the country reading this message. On the contrary, I desire that it shall be printed and go to the country as expressions of the views and character of the President of the United States. But for us to sit in our places and quietly listen to such statements as this Message contains—for instance, "a bold declaration that one hundred millions are annually expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional." If the Senator from Indiana will find any clause in the Constitution which makes it our duty to sit here and listen to language of this kind—unless it be spoken by a Senator upon this floor, then, I suppose, we must hear it, as we have heard it a good many times—why, then, I submit to the Constitution, as I always do; but I think it will trouble the Senator to find any such clause.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I think, Mr. President, that the transaction of the business of the session will be facilitated by an adjournment at this time, and I move, therefore, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The yeas and nays were called upon this motion, and the Senate adjourned, at 2:35 o'clock, by a vote of 26 yeas to 22 nays, without taking any formal action on the motion of Mr. CAMERON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve from all legal and political disabilities arising out of his connection with the rebellion, FRANKLIN J. MOSES, of South Carolina, lately elected Chief Justice of that State. After an explanation by Mr. PAINE, the bill was passed by the requisite two-third vote.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution directing the sale of the steamship *Atlantic*, of the old Collins line, and asked to have it put upon its passage. The bill having been read directing the Secretary of the Navy to have the vessel sold without further delay, and report to Congress, it was passed without a division.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, made a statement to the House in reference to its business. He said that the estimates on which that Committee would have to act, would not reach the House till the close of this week or the beginning of the next week, and not in season to allow the Committee to perfect and report any of the regular appropriation bills before the time when the Christmas recess is usually taken. There were ten regular appropriation bills to be considered by the House—the Legislative bill, the Army bill, the Navy bill, the Pension bill, the Post Office bill, the Military Academy bill, the Sundry Civil bill, the Deficiency bill and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. In case of a recess, a majority of the members of the Appropriation Committee would remain in Washington and attend to the business. Nothing would, therefore, be gained by the House, continuing in session, and he was instructed to propose, on Thursday of next week, that on the following Monday the Fortieth Congress should adjourn to Tuesday, the 5th of January.

Several members—Make the motion now.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Gentlemen around me desire that the question shall be settled now. If that be the judgment of the House, I am willing to submit the concurrent resolution for a recess now. I do not, however, desire to do so until some other gentleman should have been heard on the part of the other committees.

Mr. SCHENCK desired to say something about the condition of the business of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HIGBY called for the regular order of business. The subject was, therefore, dropped for the present.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill providing for an election in Virginia, to be held on Wednesday, the 20th of January next; the question to be for the Constitution or against the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Richmond on the 3d of December, 1867. He explained the bill, and said it was the same as the one passed last July, except as to the time of holding the election. He hoped that the time was near at hand when there would be no further complaint in that State as to the want of local Government resting on the consent of the governed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the bill made any provision in reference to the persons voting, who were excluded under the Constitution and laws of Virginia or under the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the bill in no way changed or affected the Reconstruction acts as to the disqualification of citizens to vote in the preliminary elections.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called attention to the time fixed in the bill for the holding of the elections, and expressed the opinion that Congress should fix a much later day. He thought that the 20th of January was too early a day for holding the election, and desired to offer an amendment substituting the second Tuesday of April; trusting, he said, that at that time, the loyal people of that State could be protected.

Mr. MAYNARD remarked in addition to the reason assigned by Mr. WASHBURNE, that the middle of January was ordinarily a very inclement season of the year, and that it would be very difficult, if not impracticable, to secure anything like a full vote at that time. He was, therefore, in favor of postponement.

Mr. BINGHAM said that the time named in the bill was not fixed by the Committee on Reconstruction, but had been designated by a Convention of the friends of the Reconstruction measures in the State of Virginia. Those persons were entirely satisfied that a fair election would be had. They were entirely satisfied that the result would be satisfactory to the friends of the Union everywhere in the country; and in addition to those suggestions, he desired also to state that certain revolutionary acts were taking place in this country which it was in the power of the people of Virginia in 1869 to do something toward arresting, as they had done on a memorable occasion in 1767, when there was sedition in the land. Then Virginia, under the lead of wise, intelligent and patriotic men, was first of all the States of the Union to take action for such exercise of original power on the part of the whole people of the country, as would perpetuate their liberties, and, in their own language, consolidate the Union of the States. In last September, since the adjournment of Congress, the Legislature of Oregon, following the bad examples of the Legislatures of Ohio and New-Jersey, had defeated the ratification heretofore given by the people of Oregon to the Fourteenth Article of Amendment. He undertook to say that there were men now living who would come to understand by absolute experience the positive necessity of that amendment to the Constitution of the United States, if the Government was to be maintained by laws rather than by arms. It was in the power of the people of Virginia, and he desired that they should have the opportunity of exercising it, to put an end to the contest, and to restore to this Congress the power before its adjournment on the 4th of March next, to silence here and everywhere all questions as to the validity of the ratification of that amendment, and as to the great question whether it is to be henceforth a part of the Constitution of the land, to all intents and purposes. Even men lately in rebellion had come to understand the necessity of this action for their own personal protection. If the election in Virginia were postponed to April next, there could be no further action by Congress until its subsequent meeting, which might not be until next December, and what, he asked, might not take place in the interim, which he had indicated, in the direction of a revolution, for it was nothing else but a revolution on the part of those States. No man could foresee what might take place, and he would let the responsibility of it rest upon the gentlemen who proposed the delay, when a delay was dangerous. If the people of Virginia failed to ratify the Constitution proposed by the Convention, then it would be the same as though the bill had not passed. If, on the other hand, the people of Virginia did ratify their Constitution, and ratify the Fourteenth Amendment thereto, a great result would be obtained; and he begged leave to say here advisedly, having read the Constitution presented to the people of Virginia for ratification, that from the day of the first attempt to establish a republican government on this continent, to the present hour, a more republican form of government never had been adopted by the people of any State; and he therefore asked that the House would respond to the unanimous action of the Committee on Reconstruction, and give to the people of Virginia an opportunity to speak at an early day.

Mr. BROOKS, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, remarked that he should not have risen or said a word on the subject, if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) had not made the remark about the bill being the unanimous action of the Committee.

Mr. BINGHAM said that perhaps he ought not to have made it so strong.

Mr. BROOKS said that the two Democratic members of the Committee often acquiesce in the action of the majority.

Mr. BINGHAM said that was all he meant to say.

Mr. BROOKS continued: We do not approve that action, but we are not blind to events. I am conscious, for instance, that the popular voice of a large majority has voted to remove you, Mr. Speaker, from this hall to another branch of the Government, and I am not insensible to existing events. I simply acquiesce in what I do not approve.

Mr. BINGHAM said that he was thankful to the gentleman from New-York for the correction, as it would have given him pain to have stood upon the record misrepresenting his colleague on the Committee. That gentleman was kind enough to say that he acquiesced in the action of the Committee, and that was all which he (Mr. BINGHAM) meant. He had not seen that there was any opposition to the bill, and he did not think there could be any.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. BINGHAM what he meant by saying that States were in a revolution, and nothing else but revolution.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that he thought he had made himself perfectly understood.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not understand him, and he desired to know whether, if the State of Virginia should refuse to adopt the Constitution submitted to it, that would be an act of revolution?

Mr. BINGHAM replied in the negative, and said that if the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ELDRIDGE) had attended to his words he would have understood him, as he generally made himself understood. He ventured to say here, that when the question would be broadly made before the American people, (and if those movements went on it would inevitably be made,) whether any State is in revolution, and is guilty of revolutionary action, which undertakes to repeal its prior action on an amendment of the Constitution, the people would by an overwhelming majority declare that it was revolutionary. To make himself fully understood, he desired to say that the State of Oregon was guilty of revolution in the action it had taken. That mode was not a proper mode of amending the Constitution; on the contrary, it was an act of revolution, a step toward anarchy, and for one he desired to hasten such action on the part of the people of Virginia as would result in putting an end to any further controversy of the question as to whether the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution had been ratified. That was one reason why he desired to see this bill passed and passed speedily, so that there might be an end of this trial. If the people of the United States desired to throw off that amendment they knew how to do it in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. VAN TRUMP asked his colleague whether the ratification of the amendment by the Legislature of Ohio was a consummate act until the certificate of the Secretary of State of the United States was furnished.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that undoubtedly it was, and that the Secretary of State was but the register of the people of the United States, speaking through its Congress. He did not admit that the recent action of the Legislature of Ohio was valid, but declared that it was revolution, and he desired to put a stop to such revolutionary movements on the part of legislative assemblies, and to give quiet, peace, and security to this great people.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, stated the reasons which controlled his judgment, and made him favor the bill. He thought the election in Virginia should take place before the adjournment of Congress, in order that if the Constitution were not adopted, such action might be taken by Congress as would be needful in the premises. He believed that the prevailing opinion was that the Constitution would be adopted. The people there wanted security, peace, and prosperity, and the sooner the election was held, the better.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, advocated a later day for the election. The day fixed in the bill, he said, would occur within twenty days of the time when it was the usage in Virginia to enter into contracts for labor, and when it would be within the power of the landholder to starve the laboring people. It was to be held at a time when there was no certainty at all of the coöperation of the Executive in restoring or maintaining order, or punishing violence; at a time when there was no certainty but that the scenes of Louisiana, Georgia and Texas would be reënacted. He should like to have the fourth Thursday of May fixed, that being the usual day of holding elections in Virginia. At that period of the year, if men were turned out of employment they could live in spite of the landholders who might be opposed to them. At that time the country would have an Executive who would support law and order. At that time they would have the power, which they had not now, of punishing murder and riot. At that time they could assure to the people of Virginia, what they have not had since 1860, a fair election. For these reasons he favored the postponement of the election till the fourth Thursday of May, and he offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, had no objection to have that time fixed, instead of the time indicated by himself. He believed the result of holding the election in January next would be to throw that State inevitably into the hands of the other side. Not a single person would be elected who would not be opposed to the Reconstruction acts and to everything connected with them. If the negroes should attempt to vote under all the difficulties stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER,) there would be such scenes of violence and bloodshed as had taken place in Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. It was, therefore, the duty of Congress, in order to protect colored men, to fix the time of the election for a day when the strong arm of a loyal Administration will protect them.

Mr. KELLEY favored the amendment by Mr. BUTLER. He needed nothing else than the recent proceedings of the Georgia Legislature to convince him that Congress must secure to the citizens of African descent their rights. The election should be put at a time when the immediate services of the colored laborer were of value to his employer; not in the Winter, when laborers could be turned off temporarily, without detriment to employers. Every guard should be thrown around these colored people, instead of leaving them as victims to their oppressors and betrayers. The conduct of the Republicans of the Georgia Legislature had made him doubtful of those who claimed to be the friends of the colored man in that State, and he was glad of this early and brief opportunity of holding up to obloquy, and as a warning to the Republicans of the House, the treachery of the Republican leaders of Georgia.

Mr. BOUTWELL, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, expressed his regret that he had not been in the city in time to attend the meeting of the Committee this morning. He thought it better to defer any positive action in either of these unfortunate States until the Committee had completed the inquiry with which it was charged on Monday, as to the condition of public affairs in Georgia, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. He thought that the action of Congress in the admission of Georgia was a mistake, as it put the loyal people of that State into the custody of the rebels. He was not inclined to enter on the same policy in reference to the other three States, until he had an assurance that when they were reconstructed and admitted to representation, political power in them would be kept in the hands of the loyal people. He was, therefore, in favor of the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At this point of the discussion, at 1:05 o'clock, Mr. MOORE, the President's Private Secretary, appeared and delivered the President's Annual Message, which was thereupon read to the House by its Clerk, Mr. MCPHERSON.

The reading occupied an hour and ten minutes. The reading being concluded, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, rose and said: "I move that the Message be laid on the table and printed. I suppose that on that motion discussion is in order."

The SPEAKER—A motion to lay on the table is undebatable.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I withdraw that part of the motion. I desire to call the attention of the House and of the country to a portion of the President's Message, on pages Nos. 11 and 12, in reference to the various plans proposed for the payment of the public debt. I consider the proposition recommended by the President as plain, undisguised repudiation, and for one, I wish to take the earliest opportunity to enter my most emphatic protest against it, and to denounce it as a disgrace to the country and to the Chief Magistrate who has sent such a Message.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. WASHBURNE to yield to him to offer a resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE yielded for that purpose.

Mr. WOOD made the point of order that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) had been using unparliamentary language.

The Speaker asked Mr. WOOD what language he alluded to.

Mr. WOOD specified the language as that wherein Mr. WASHBURNE spoke of the Message as a disgrace to the country and to the President.

The Speaker ruled that this being a country of free speech the persons elected to represent the people have the right to criticise their public officers, provided it be in language not indecorous or personally offensive—a right exercised in the President's Message in referring to Congress.

Mr. BROOMALL asked to have his resolution read, but yielded at the request of Mr. SCHENCK, who said he desired to have read a portion of the President's Message on pages 11 and 12.

The Clerk read the following paragraph from the Message:

"Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equal to the payment of the debt one and a half times, in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond."

Mr. BROOMALL said he could not yield further until his own resolution be read. He asked to have it read as a part of his remarks.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

Mr. BROOMALL insisted that he had a right to have it read as a part of his remarks.

The Speaker stated that objection having been made it could not be read by the Clerk, but that Mr. BROOMALL could read it himself as a part of his remarks.

Mr. BROOMALL took his position at the Clerk's desk to read his resolution.

Mr. RANDALL made a point of order that his colleague must speak from his own desk.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and Mr. BROOMALL read the resolution as follows:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in his Annual Message to the Fortieth Congress, at its second session, says:

[Here follows the extract which had been read at the request of Mr. SCHENCK.]

Whereas, Such a sentiment, if permitted to go to the world without immediate protest, might be understood to be the sentiment of the people of the United States and of their representatives in Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national indebtedness are odious to the American people, and that under no circumstances will their representatives consent to offer the public creditor, as full compensation, a less amount of money than that which the Government contracted to pay him.

Mr. SPALDING, in his seat, remarked that that was all right.

Mr. SCHENCK asked to be permitted to make a single remark.

Mr. WASHBURNE yielded for that purpose.

Mr. SCHENCK said—I suppose I ought to return my profound thanks for this privilege. I am not going to engage in any squabble as to who shall or who shall not express an opinion on this Message. I am glad, however, to see that so far as is yet indicated, the only earnestness seems to be developed from the intense desire of every one who has spoken, to mark with proper reprobation that which this Message contains on the point indicated. I arise for a purpose on which those gentlemen will entirely concur with me. I have had that part of the Message read with a view to state, not because of any personal weight that may be given to what I may say by my position here as a Representative on the floor, but because it may be possible that having been honored by a place in this House as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, I sought to express my opinion decidedly on the subject; that I look upon that part of the Message as the most gross, shameless, infamous proposition to repudiate the debt of the country that I have ever yet known to be put forward from any quarter, except it may be, possibly, in the columns of the paper of Brick POMEROY, who, I believe, has spread before the public in full, this morning, this Message in advance of the other papers, [laughter,] showing possibly a "kindred feeling" on this point. There is another part of the Message to which I wish to attract attention before any vote is taken. On the twenty-fifth page of it will be found a paragraph reflecting on the action of Congress in terms similar to those used by the Legislature of Oregon. It is only necessary for me to recall the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday, when such language came from that source we stigmatized it as scurrilous, indecorous and slanderous. I do not know any license which the President of the United States has to speak thus of public legislation, which may not as well be accorded to the Legislature of Oregon, and I therefore class them together in that reprobation which Congress has already passed on one of them. Now, I trust that there will be no printing of this Message. Let it take its chance in the public prints. I trust it will be simply laid upon the table as not fit to be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union, or to any other committee of the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That is right.

Mr. SCHENCK—I trust, also, that no gentleman will be deterred from voting against referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the supposition that it is necessary in order to give jurisdiction to the several committees of the House, that its several parts should be referred to those committees. There is nothing in the Message of which the standing committees of the House may not obtain jurisdiction by the ordinary process of reference of bills, petitions and resolutions. There is no necessity, therefore, of referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for the usual purpose of its distribution to the standing committees. There is no need of its being printed. It will go broadcast to the country, as all President's messages do, for what it is worth. I desire that it may simply be laid on the table, and I hope that my friend from Illinois concurring with me, will permit me to substitute that motion for his.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I fully concur with the gentleman from Ohio as to there being no necessity for referring the Message to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; but it is necessary that the Message be printed in order to go among the official documents of the country.

Mr. SCHENCK—It will go upon the journal?

Mr. WASHBURNE—I will modify my motion so as to lay the Message on the table, and print the usual number of copies.

Mr. BLAINE—No extras?

Mr. WASHBURNE—No extra copies.

Mr. SCHENCK—The mere reading of it takes it to the journal?

The SPEAKER—It does.

Mr. SCHENCK—And it will be printed in the journal?

The SPEAKER—It does not, however, take it into the documents which go into the public library.

Mr. MAYNARD—It goes into the *Globe*.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I modify my motion so as to lay the Message on the table and have it printed.

Mr. SCOFIELD—Would not the gentleman be satisfied by having it sent to the butter shops?

Mr. HIGBY—I cannot agree with the gentleman from Ohio. I think that whatever comes from the President of the United States should be done with as has been done heretofore. Let it be printed; let it go to the nation, and let the people read it. I do not think it our province to suppress anything. I agree with the gentlemen in what they say as to the character of the Message. I have no hesitation on that point. But it seems to me that we are making too much of one who is effectually dead. The last election settled that question. Let the Message go to the people, and let them see what we have had to contend against for the last three years. It will fully confirm all that Congress said of him.

The question being on the motion to lay on the table and be printed, Mr. ROSS suggested an amendment to print 100,000 extra copies.

The Speaker decided the amendment not in order.

Mr. BROOKS rose to a question of order, remarking that that was the only way which he had to say that he would say something, if he could do so in order, in reply to the remarks from the gentleman on the other side.

The Speaker stated that that was not a point of order.

The Message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed—yeas 128, nays 38.

FENIAN PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

The resolution indicated by Mr. ROBINSON yesterday, calling on the President for further information and correspondence in reference to Fenian prisoners in Ireland, was offered and adopted.

CHIEF JUSTICE MOSES.

The Senate bill removing the disabilities of FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Chief Justice of South Carolina, being similar to that passed by the House this morning, was taken up and passed.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The bill for an election in Virginia was again taken up, and Mr. BINGHAM made an argument against the proposition to postpone the election day till May, and in favor of the time specified in the bill, the 20th of January. He said that three of the States which had consented to the Fourteenth Article of Amendment—Ohio, New-Jersey and Oregon—had withdrawn that consent, leaving only twenty-seven States consenting to it, which was not three-fourths of thirty-seven, and leaving the question open to be challenged. He avowed himself ready to vote for a law making it a felony for any Legislature to try to pass an act declaring that any amendment to the Constitution was repealed. Having referred incidentally to the portion of the President's Message already called in question,

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked him if he was not satisfied that the construction given to it was an unfair construction. He admitted that the language was somewhat vague, but he understood it to mean a recommendation to pay off the six per cent. indebtedness, and then apply that interest to the extinguishment of the debt itself. [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.] He thought that that was what the President intended, and what was the fair construction of his language.

Mr. BINGHAM did not see that the gentleman from Wisconsin helped the matter at all.

Mr. BOYER remarked that, notwithstanding the involved nature of the language used by the President, he believed that what he alluded to was not the six per cent. interest on the Government bonds, but that premium which is paid to the National Banks.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired how the President could mean that when he proposed to pay off the entire debt in that way in sixteen years?

Mr. JUDD desired Mr. BOYER to tell him the meaning of this sentence in the President's Message: "The conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it (the Government) obtained was, in real money, three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return."

Mr. BOYER declined to undertake to explain everything which the President had said in his message. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE opposed the passage of the Virginia Election bill, because he looked upon it as one of those measures of reconstruction for which he could not vote, as he believed Virginia to be a State existing in the Union to-day, with the same rights as the other States, and because it allowed men to vote who were not legal voters under the Constitution of Virginia.

Mr. BINGHAM said his reply to that was that the people of the country had spoken on the subject and had decided against the gentleman's views.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—No, Sir; the people decided against the Congressional policy, and the gentleman himself would not have been elected to Congress if it had not been for GRANT.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman's own State has decided that way; that the Reconstruction measures were constitutional, were not revolutionary, were not usurpations, were not void, but that they should be enforced as the sovereign will of the people.

At last the discussion was closed and the question was taken on Mr. BUTLER's amendment, fixing the fourth Thursday in May for the election.

The amendment was agreed to—79 to 60—and the time for the meeting of the Legislature was fixed, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, for the first Tuesday in September.

The bill, as thus amended, was passed without division.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of War, with a communication from the Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau, asking the House to appoint a committee to investigate the condition of that Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Freedman's Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, resigned his position as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

The House then, at 3:45 o'clock, adjourned.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Letter from Special Commissioner Barnes.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Special Commissioner BARNES has addressed the following letter to Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: In the report of the Special Commissioners appointed to examine the Union Pacific Railroad, it will noticed we have omitted to take into account the amounts expended by the Company or appropriated for construction, material, rolling stock, station-houses, &c., &c., which were, at the time of the making our examination, either in process of completion or *in transitu* or contracted for, our instructions not appearing to contemplate such investigations. It will also be observed that many of the estimates necessarily involve gradual expenditures, which a true regard for economy will extend over a number of years after the road is opened, while some of them are contingent upon a prospective amount of traffic, which is entirely a matter of judgment, and in relation to which actual results only can establish the necessity. I would beg to be permitted to state that for my own part I did not intend the improvements, to which the report alluded, should be at once supplied, or to suggest that the Government should still further secure their accomplishment by withholding any large proportion of its promised assistance. The work already completed, in progress and under contract constitutes, in my opinion, an ample security for the improvements suggested by your Commissioners, as well as for the good faith of the managers of this great enterprise, and it would be to me a matter of grave regret that I should be considered as having given authority, by assenting to the resort to any measures on the behalf of the Government which will retard the early completion of this national work.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES BARNES,
Special Commissioner U. P. R. R.

ARREST OF A CANADIAN BANK DEFAULTER.—GEO. P. SANCTON, late Cashier of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick, Canada, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff JAMES CAMPBELL, of Kings County, on a charge of having absconded from that place on the 14th of November last, having been a defaulter to the bank amounting to the sum of $100,000. The accused is a man about 50 years of age. He was held to bail in the sum of $100,000, in default of which he was sent to jail.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the annual Message of the President of the United States, sent to Congress yesterday:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Upon the reassembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction.

It may be safely assumed, as an axiom in the government of States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, that the timely revocation of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The legislator or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

Our own history—although embracing a period less than a century—affords abundant proof that most, if not all of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the Commanding-General. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses, and, contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the white population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them; and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that coöperation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation; its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution—the *magna charta* of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the Powers of the earth—must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife had ceased; the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force; in the Southern States the people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, intervened, and, refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States, adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and, after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country further from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the Tenure-of-Office bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the Executive Department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

The act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and deny to the States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled; for while the first might, in time of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution, that "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history.

The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions—an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years.

The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars; in 1850, forty-one millions; in 1860, sixty-three millions; in 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions; and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions.

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated, with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure since the beginning of the Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again: the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; while in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions—an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period.

These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, was little more than one dollar *per capita*, and in 1860 but two dollars *per capita*, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents *per capita*.

It will be observed that all of these statements refer to and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion.

In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached their highest amount—about thirty-one millions; while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents *per capita*. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents *per capita* for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the enormous amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents *per capita*.

From the 4th day of March 1789, to the 13th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions; and the Territory of New-Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions. Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced; and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people, now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes, already too onerous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional; one hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt; an army of tax-gatherers impoverishes the nation; and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people toward their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which, it is estimated, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

It is shown, by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $28,297,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

It becomes proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions.

In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President JACKSON's Administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849—the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico—we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions, and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1861, our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when in the Spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102, for the debt on the 1st day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions—making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

In my Message to Congress of Dec. 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty millions; citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race; it will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax-gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to Monarchical Governments, and, tending to monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our Governmental fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit, unimpaired to our posterity, the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example, teach those who are to follow us, carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommends five per cent.; Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and four and a-half per cent.; while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant percentage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in Government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the National Banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest; and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed; but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which, in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half time in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond.

If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the Government. It is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivaled that of the great maritime Powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injudicious legislation; and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate, substantially, that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject.

The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means, is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and, indeed, currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter—showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the National Banks to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal-tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal-tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imposts; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in service; the public servants in the various Departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war—should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution; and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867 amounted to $1,174,000,000, while, for the same period, the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $103,407,985 in coin; in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about $40,000,000, and a few millions in the National and other banks—in all less than $160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849, and that produced since 1867, and we have more than $300,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and therefore, most probably, remaining in the country.

These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created that will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints, since 1849, of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard.

Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

"Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness; it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his Department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office, and the Indian Bureau.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, six million six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period were $1,632,745, being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead law cover two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the act of June 21, 1866, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, was $24,010,982, being $5,391,025 greater than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars; and, including reissues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success, whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. While we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians, and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty-rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted, on the 5th instant, to $44,337,000, and additional work had been performed of the extent of $3,200,000.

The Secretary of the Interior in August last invited my attention to the report of a Government director of the Union Pacific Railway Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road. I submitted for the opinion of the Attorney-General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the commissioners appointed to inspect each successive section of the work. After carefully considering the law of the case, he affirmed the right of the Executive to order, if necessary, a thorough revision of the entire road. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes specific information.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest and importance respecting the several Bureaus of the War Department and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force, on the 30th of September last, was forty-eight thousand men, and it is computed that, by the first of January next, this number will be decreased to forty-three thousand. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interests of the country; and in view of the great expense attending the military peace establishment, and the absolute necessity of retrenchment wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860 sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The estimates of the War Department for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867, $33,814,461, and for 1868 $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, $95,224,415 and $123,246,648. The estimate submitted in December last for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was $77,124,707; the expenditures for the first quarter, ending the 30th of September last, were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three-quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army—making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of the public service.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that Department and of the navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels, carrying four hundred and eleven guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use, armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of Navy-yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia. The naval pension fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary, as trustee, to three per cent. instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment of the Pension laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the Department during the last fiscal year were $20,120,394, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,414.

The Postmaster-General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the postal service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $16,292,600, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,592, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,896,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean steamship and other special service, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency is $741,466. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditure over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted, within the last two years and a half, to about 48,700 miles—equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war. New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect. Under their provisions important improvements have resulted in reduced rates of international postage, and enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States transatlantic ocean mail service since Jan. 1, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions, a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangements for ocean mail steamship service which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster-General.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the calamitous war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and kindly acknowledged by all the belligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

CHARLES A. WASHBURN, late United States Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear-Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship-of-war to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. WASHBURN and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the *Wasp* to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the *Wasp* therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. WASHBURN and his family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States Legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign Powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except as to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such Powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed.

The President of Paraguay is understood to have opposed to Mr. WASHBURN's proceedings the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States.

Mr. WASHBURN, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States citizens attached to the legation were arbitrarily seized at his side, when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison, and there subjected to torture, for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister. Mr. McMAHON, the newly-appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed, without delay, to Asuncion, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear-Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chili, have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivar and Ecuador, have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish American Republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations. I communicate, for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry.

The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes, of unparalleled severity, in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of those disasters furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose Government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution produced by recent devastating inundations.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the three treaties celebrated here last Summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating the consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

All commercial nations, as well as all friends of republican institutions, have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Colombia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous Republic and our own.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the results of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session.

The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter Republic.

Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The Convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Government of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted. A Provisional Government having been instituted, under circumstances which promise durability, it has been formally recognized.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the Republics of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the Island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish Republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long-indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European monarchical Powers. While the United States have, on all occasions, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us, on the other hand, to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust, if not dread, a Government which at will consigns to military domination States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and, while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized Powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending the national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for final ratification of the original treaty.

Comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto hindered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them, when firmly established as an independent Republic, or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power. Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism, or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of a decline of European monarchical power and influence, and the increase of American republican ideas, interests and sympathies.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two Republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two Republics of the Island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations.

I am aware that, upon the question of further extending our possessions, it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent; but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities for intercommunication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government, as embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within their sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Senate and of Congress is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that Government. The attitude of the United States toward these islands is not very different from that in which they stand toward the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and people, that their Government and institutions are feeble and precarious; that the United States, being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from other foreign Powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade-marks in the interest of manufacturers and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing, now while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy for the regulation of consular powers and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government. A liberal consular convention which has been negotiated with Belgium will be submitted to the Senate. The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Belgium and Wurttemberg, and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective Governments of Spain, Italy, and the Ottoman Empire.

Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by those companies in virtue of provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 15, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the joint international commission to which they were submitted for adjudication by treaty between the two Governments of July 1, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

No practical regulation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question involving the title to the Island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and mutual claims arising since the year 1853 of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective Governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate, for its consideration during the present session, protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long-existing controversies.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long-isolated Empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and coöperation of the other treaty Powers, namely, Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany, and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th July last—a copy of which accompanies this message—that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide—

1. For an election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them ineligible for reëlection to a second term.

2. For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice-President.

3. For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States, instead of by the Legislatures; and

4. For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should as far as possible, remove all pretext for the violations of the organic law, by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that "the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect, they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficent purposes for which the Constitution was ordained, and which it comprehensively states were "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws, as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of our country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, an all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote "on earth peace, good will toward men."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Report of the Treasurer of the United States.

The annual report of Mr. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, presents two tables, in one of which are set down the cash on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, and the amounts that were actually covered into the Treasury by warrants, and they include repayments; and in the other there appear only such amounts, including a like amount of payments that were afterward repaid, as were paid out on warrants, and the balance of cash remaining on hand at the close of the fiscal year; these statements, because they contain payments and repayments of the same amounts of money; and for the further reason that some of the warrants belonged to the preceding and some to the succeeding fiscal year, do not show the precise actual amount received within the year commencing with July 1, 1867, and ending with June 30, 1868. Among the items of receipts, and also in those of expenditures, appear payments and repayments of sums that had been paid out, and not being used were returned into the Treasury, and should, therefore, to a correct understanding of the actual receipts and expenditures, be left out of the statement of receipts, and like amounts should be deducted from the corresponding items of payments. These are as follows, to wit:

On account of War	$18,609,173 53
On account of Navy	4,753,351 21
On account of Treasury	1,147,505 92
On account of Interior	930,959 22
Total payments and repayments	$25,440,989 88

With these corrections, of deducting all expenditures that were returned into the Treasury, as above, from both sides of the book account, the actual receipts and payments would be, as then represented by the warrant ledger, as follows:

ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

(Per warrants, less counter warrants.)

On account of Loans	$625,111,433 20
On account of Internal Revenue	191,087,589 41
On account of Miscellaneous Receipts	46,949,033 09
On account of Direct Tax	1,788,145 85
On account of Lands	1,348,715 41
On account of War	5,659,702 81
On account of Navy	4,454,759 78
On account of Treasury	8,168,530 72
On account of Interior	852,547 18
Total of lawful money	$885,418,457 45
Total of customs in gold	164,464,599 56
Total of all receipts	$1,049,883,057 01
Balance from last year	170,868,814 40
Payments and repayments as stated	25,440,989 88
Footing as per books	$1,246,192,861 29

ACTUAL EXPENDITURES.

(Per warrants, less counter warrants.)

On account of Public Debt	$848,445,848 57
On account of Internal Revenue	11,512,376 12
On account of War (military branch)	128,906,351 43
On account of War (civil branch)	1,479,432 95
On account of Navy	30,230,262 50
On account of Treasury	17,875,238 48
On account of Treasury Interior	4,986,206 41
On account of Interior Proper	28,697,843 00
On account of Diplomatic	1,352,557 82
On account of Quarterly Salaries	473,833 72
On account of Chickasaw Trust Fund	37,773 28
On account of Customs	15,025,787 95
Actual payments	$1,089,028,511 23
Payments and repayments, as stated	25,440,989 88
Unavailable transferred to Register	893,922 22
Cash—Balance in Treasury	130,834,437 96
Footing, as per books	$1,246,192,861 29

The following tables are corrected so as to exhibit the true receipts and expenditures by authorized warrants, excluding all such as were issued for payments and repayments, and all other counter-warrants, and all trust funds for the last eight years, ending each with the 30th of June. They show a constant increase during the rebellion, and a decrease in each year since.

The receipts were, in the years:

1861	$83,276,691 56	1866	$1,270,884,173 11
1862	581,628,181 26	1867	1,131,060,920 56
1863	888,082,128 05	1868	1,030,749,516 52
1864	1,389,466,963 41		
1865	1,801,792,627 51	Total	$8,176,871,103 98

The expenditures were in the years:

1861	$84,578,834 47	1866	$1,141,072,666 09
1862	570,841,700 25	1867	1,093,079,655 27
1863	895,796,630 65	1868	1,069,889,970 74
1864	1,298,056,101 89		
1865	1,897,674,224 09	Total	$8,050,989,783 45

This shows a decrease in the amount of expenditures in this, as compared with the last fiscal year, of $23,189,684 53. But this is only apparent and not real. The aggregate of receipts and also of expenditures is largely augmented by the fact that the amounts of the redemption of the old and worn out legal-tender notes and fractional currency, and the issue of new in their stead, enter into these two statements in all the tables. And from the further fact that the short securities maturing and matured, are under existing laws converted into the permanent stocks of the United States, and as this operation involves the redemption of the former and the issue of the latter named securities, these amounts are also necessarily constructively paid out and received again, and thus they enter into all the statements of receipts and into those of expenditures as well. The process of conversion is now nearly ended and will, in the statements for the next year, be comparatively small, and in succeeding years will disappear from them entirely.

There has been a falling off in the receipts for this fiscal year, as compared with the year before, as follows, to wit: On—

Balance brought forward	$40,034,376 44
Loans	15,315,477 09
Internal revenue	74,939,948 02
Customs, (gold,)	11,963,211 32

The expenditures have also fallen off as follows, to wit: On the—

Payment of the public debt	$49,693,507 21
Expenditures for the navy	8,327,598 89

The expenditures have increased as follows, to wit: For the—

Interior Department	$2,083,555 06
Civil, diplomatic	2,686,612 29
War Department	29,814,544 80

As there was paid for army bounties about $38,000,000, the expenditures for the War Department would be $8,000,000 less than the year before, but for these bounties paid.

Interest on the public debt has been paid within the year as follows, to wit:

In coin	$103,469,558 86
In currency	35,425,351 82
Total paid and advanced for the payment of interest	$138,894,910 68

The following is the statement of

GOLD CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

From Nov. 13, 1865, to June 30, 1866, inclusive		$98,493,660
From July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, inclusive		109,121,620
From July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, inclusive		77,960,400
Total issues		$285,575,680
With Treasurer at Washington	3,200,000	
Remaining in vault	3,163,200—	36,800
Forwarded to Assistant Treasurer, New-York	$[illegible]	
Remaining in his vault	13,161,120—	285,538,880
Issued up to June 30, 1868, as above stated		$285,575,680
Total issued as above		$285,575,680
Redeemed as per following statements		267,897,040
Outstanding		$17,678,640

GOLD CERTIFICATES REDEEMED.

From Nov. 13, 1865, to June 30, 1866, inclusive	$87,545,8[illegible]
From July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, inclusive	101,295,[illegible]
From July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, inclusive	79,055,3[illegible]
Redemption to June 30, 1868	$267,897,040
Outstanding as above	17,678,640
Total issues as above	$285,575,680

NATIONAL BANKS.

The whole number of banks that had deposited United States securities preliminary to their organization, to the date of the last annual report, was 1,672; the number of new banks that have since so deposited is 10—total of banks organized to June 30, 1868, 1,682. The whole number of banks that had their securities still on deposit, and paid duties to the Government, on the 30th day of June, 1868, was 1,655; failed, money realized from sale of stocks prior to June 30, 1867, 1; failed, securities still held, before June 30, 1867, 7; withdrawn and deposited money before June 30, 1867, 2; withdrawn, having no circulation, before June 30, 1867, 10; failed, securities still held, in fiscal year, 6; withdrawn and deposited money in fiscal year, 1—total of banks organized up to and including June 30, 1868, 1,682. Three banks have voluntarily retired and deposited funds to redeem their circulation. Fourteen have failed. The amount of securities held in trust to assure the prompt redemption of the circulating notes of all the National Banks on June 30 was $380,013,850. The number of depository banks was 370. The Treasurer has collected from the National Banks during the fiscal year, for "duty" on the three items of "capital," "deposits" and "circulation," $5,768,365 70, without any expense to the Government. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has also collected from these banks, on these identical three items for "taxes," an amount that cannot be with accuracy ascertained, because the collections of taxes from National Banks are not kept separate from those collected from State Banks and private bankers. But as the whole amount so collected from National Banks, State Banks and private bankers is but $1,858,739 67, it is obvious that the part collected from National Banks as tax, by the Collectors of Internal Revenue, must be less than one-quarter that collected from these banks for duty on these same items by the Treasurer.

There were issued by the Government during the rebellion thirteen distinct kinds of paper money. Eleven of these kinds have ceased to be used as currency. The following table shows the amount of each outstanding:

Legal-tender notes		$355,945,481 70
Fractional currency		32,682,253 80
Total in use as a circulating medium		$388,627,735 50
Demand notes	$141,827 50	
One-year 5 per cent. notes	458,340 00	
Two-year 5 per cent. notes	188,250 00	
Two-year 5 per cent. coupon notes	69,250 00	
Three-year 6 per cent. compound interest notes	54,607,750 00	
Seven and three-tenths interest notes	37,790,900 00	
Gold certificates	17,678,640 00	
Three per cent. certificates	65,230,000 00	
Certificates of indebtedness	23,000 00	
Total out of use as a circulating medium		176,187,957 50
Total amount of all kinds outstanding		$564,825,693 00

The Treasurer repeats the suggestions of his last report with regard to the modes of destruction of United States and National Bank notes, and those with regard to a reorganization of his office and an increase of the pay of the employes; and closes by calling attention to the fact that inside and outside of the office not a single dollar has been lost to the people through the dishonesty of those employed.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Report of the Postmaster-General.

The following is an abstract of that portion of Postmaster-General RANDALL's report not previously published in the TIMES:

The ordinary postal revenue for the year ended the 30th day of June last was $16,292,600 80, and the expenditures during the same period, including service for which special appropriations were made, $22,730,592 65; showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,991 85.

The receipts from postages, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of six per centum, and the expenditures an increase of eighteen per centum. The ordinary expenses, not including mail transportation for which special appropriations were made, were $21,555,592 65; and the receipts, including the amount drawn under the acts making appropriations for carrying "free mail matter," were $20,092 600 80; showing an excess of expenditures of $1,462,991 85. Taking those of the last fiscal year as a basis, it is anticipated that in the current year there will be a deficiency of $3,604,500.

ESTIMATES FOR 1870.

The ordinary expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, (including $645,250 for overland and sea mails to California,) are estimated at		$24,540,413
The ordinary revenue is estimated at an increase of five per centum on that of the year just closed, or	$17,100,000	
Add the standing appropriations for carrying free mail matter	700,000	
Making the total estimated revenue		17,800,000
Showing an excess of expenditures of to be provided for from the general treasury.		6,740,413

It will also be necessary to make the usual special appropriations, as follows:

Mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China	$500,000
Mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil	150,000
Mail steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands	75,000

OVERLAND MAILS.

The report goes on to state that after negotiations with several parties had proved failures, the Department accepted a proposition from WELLS, FARGO & Co. to carry the mails between the termini of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads daily for the term of one year, or until the two railroads meet, at the rate of $1,750,000 per annum, subject to deduction *pro rata* for every section of fifty miles of railroad completed and reported to the Department ready to carry the mails—it being estimated that the gap between the railroads, covered by the stage service, will be lessened at the rate of fifty miles every fifteen days, or a hundred miles a month, and that it will be closed up entirely by the 1st of August, 1869, and that upon this basis the pay to WELLS, FARGO & Co., under their accepted proposal, will amount in all to about $670,000.

RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

There are now in operation in the United States twenty-six railway postal lines, subdivided into thirty-four routes, extending, in the aggregate, over 7,019 miles of railroad and steamboat lines, upon 1,571 miles of which twice-daily service is being performed, making a total of 8,090 miles of railway postal service daily each way, and an increase of 3,276 miles over the service in operation in 1867. There are employed in this service 279 men as head clerks, clerks and assistant clerks, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1,400 per annum, making an aggregate cost of $329,700 per annum—an increase of 119 men, at a cost of $141,800 over the previous year.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Statistics.—The aggregate amount of postage (inland, sea and foreign) upon the letter correspondence exchanged with foreign countries was $2,153,690 66. Of this amount $1,706,467 76 accrued on the letter mails exchanged with European countries; $309,516 43 on letters exchanged with the Dominion of Canada; and $137,706 47 on the letters exchanged with the West Indies, Mexico, Brazil, Central and South America, the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China.

The cost of the United States Transatlantic mail steamship service from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1867, under arrangements then in force, allowing the sea postages as compensation, was $282,017 42, and from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1868, under the new arrangements, $139,760 02, a reduction of over one-half from the cost of the same service during the previous six months. Total cost of Transatlantic service for the year, $421,777 44, being $129,569 57 less than the preceding year. The amount paid for the transportation of mails to and from the West Indies, &c., by steamers receiving various rates of compensation within the limit of the postages, was $70,287 67, and the cost of sea and isthmus conveyance of mails to and from Central and South America, *via* Panama, was $27,334 33, making a total expenditure for transportation of $519,399 44, exclusive of payments amounting to the sum of $497,916 67, made during the year to the steamship lines to Brazil, to Japan and China, and to the Sandwich Islands, respectively, receiving subsidy grants fixed by special acts of Congress.

New postal conventions with Great Britain, the North German Union, Belgium and the Netherlands, respectively, the leading provisions of which were briefly stated in my last report, were carried into effect on the 1st of January, 1868; and those concluded with Switzerland and Italy went into operation on the 1st of April, 1868. Under the provisions of these conventions important improvements have resulted, not only in reduced rates of international postage, but in greater uniformity of postal details and enlarged facilities of mail accommodation. The postal convention between the United States and the Dominion of Canada was modified, to take effect on the 1st of April, 1868, by reducing the single rate of international letter postage to six cents if prepaid, and continuing the ten-cent rate for all unpaid or insufficiently paid letters; and the like modification has been extended to letter correspondence exchanged with Prince Edward Island.

NEW OFFICES—DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

During the year 2,167 new offices have been established, and 849 discontinued; the number of offices now in operation on the 30th of June last was 26,481.

The free delivery system, the report says, continues to grow in public favor, and has to a great extent supplanted general and box deliveries, and the hope is entertained that this mode of delivery will ultimately supersede all others. The retention in office of experienced and faithful carriers during good behavior is recommended. The postage on local matter, the report says, has proved thus far insufficient to pay expenses, but no change is at present advisable.

The number of dead letters during the year was 4,162,144, or 144,364 less than last year. Of this number 3,995,066 were domestic, and 167,078 foreign letters; 290,448 letters were detained for non-payment of postage; 58,387 returned for misdirection; 13,470 were addressed to places for which there was no mail service, and 1,593 had no address whatever.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of money-order offices now in operation is 1,468. Since the date of the last annual report 245 additional offices have have been established and one office has been discontinued.

The number of orders issued during the year was 831,287, of the aggregate value of	$16,197,858 67
The number of orders paid was 838,940, amounting to... $15,976,501 11	
To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to purchasers	142,035 92
Total of payments	16,118,537 03
Excess of issues over payments	$79,321 44

The last annual report shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30 the aggregate amount of orders issued was $9,229,327 72, and of orders paid and repaid $9,071,240 73. Hence it appears that during the last fiscal year there was an increase in the amount of orders issued of 75 per cent., and in the amount of orders paid of 77 per cent. over the corresponding transactions of the previous year.

The concluding portion of the report was published in the TIMES of the 7th inst.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Mullin, and —— JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
200—Sackett et al. vs. Whiting.
264—Waring et al. vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
267—Schuyler vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn et al.
272—Kramer vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
273—Chadeayne vs. Mills.
274—Kiersted vs. Clerk et al.

Nos.
275—Cohn, Ex'r, &c., vs. Tobias et al.
276—Allen vs. Bridges et al.
277—Getty et al. vs. Devlin et al. Ex'rs.
278—Minn. Cen. R. R. Co. vs. Morgan et al.
279—Pollock et al. vs. Loewenstein.
280—In re Johnson, deceased.

Preferred Cause.

7—Killam, Ex'r. &c., vs. Allen et al.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
281—Winter vs. Roberts.
282—Patterson vs. Baker.
283—Same vs. Same.
284—Same vs. Roberts.

Nos.
285—Winters vs. Baker.
286—Branch vs. Roberts.
287—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Oyer and Terminer, Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1361—Mackay vs. McMonnies.
1413—N. Haven Steamboat Co. vs. West et al.
625—Woodbridge vs. Berine
1251—Spaulding vs. Meyer et al.
1361—Ripley et al. vs. Hazelton et al.
1567—Barney, Pres., vs. Burstenbinder, impl'd.
1367—Davison vs. Ranges, of Ranges & Co.
1449—Christie et al. vs. Story.
1467—Carrington vs. Baiz et al.
1471—Newell vs. Parsons.

Nos.
475—Abby et al. vs. Maun.
1477—Newman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1129—Wagnon vs. Eneas.
1297—Wolhsohn, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kuppal.
1483—O'Brien vs. Wannemacher.
1547—Maurice vs. Cushing, Receiver.
1485—Fraser et al. vs. Bearce.
1487—Rumpelly vs. Santa Rita Co.
1489—Osgood et al. vs. Lippmann.
1497—Brose vs. Blatchford.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
216½—Webb vs. Buckalew.
1500—Moses vs. Billings.
476—Wood vs. Lefferts.
2—Gamble vs. Peck et al.
1516—Tilman et al. vs. Godde.
1542—Dicker vs. Griffin.
762—No. 2—Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.
820—Gunn vs. Com'rs of Education.
163—Lawrence vs. Brosius.
1634—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.
1626—Jaffray et al. vs. Piser.

Nos.
1628—Valentine vs. Laners et al.
1644—Stoebe vs. Lemercier.
1646—Fairber by Guardian vs. Lemercier.
1648—Quackenbos vs. Hammond.
1662—Dodge vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
1664—Chapman vs. Kelly.
1674—Moore vs. Mayher et al.
1680—Doane vs. Fitch imp'd, &c.
1686—Felt vs. Smith, imp'd.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
40—Schwarzwalder vs. Devereux et al.
43—The People ex rel. Darnall vs. Board of Ins. of Registry.

Nos.
47—Wilks vs. The Mayor, &c.
48—Tilden vs. The Mayor, &c.
49—Ely vs. The Mayor, &c.

Issues of Law and Fact.

126—Noe vs. Sanderson.
129—Hamilton vs. Clinton et al.
130—Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond & L. S. M. Co.
131—Boyce vs. Chester et al.
132—Seely vs. Wright et al.
133—Coit et al. vs. Campbell et al.
134—Henning et al. vs. The At. Ins. Co. of St Louis.
135—Thompson vs. Bogert et al.

136—Keeler, ass'ee et al. vs. Keeler.
137—Beamish, rec'r, vs. Woodbridge.
138—Muller vs. Haller et al.
139—Lyon vs. Treadwell et al.
140—Thompson vs. Gant.
141—Savage vs. Kane.
142—Claflin et al. vs. Christie et al.
143—Gardner vs. Thomson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
70—Martin et al. vs. Spotts, &c.
82—Holmes vs. Badger, &c.
97—Murphy et al. vs. Nelson et al.
98—Murphy vs. Ruger et al.
105—Hill vs. Newman et al.
115—Whipp et al. vs. Whipp.
142—Berolzheimer et al vs. Cogswell et al.
148—Brookman vs. Burtis et al.
163—Withers vs. Richardson, &c.
174—Mark vs. Beyer.
176—Sykes vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
204—Valentine, &c., vs. Ludington.
214—Morel vs. Wolff et al.

Nos.
220—Kritz vs. Frost.
235—McIntosh vs. Erie Railway Co.
236—Belmont vs. Erie Railway Co.
242—Caldwell, Jr., et al. vs. Pioneer Iron Works.
249—Birdsall, &c., vs. Livingston, &c.
252—In re Hudson Fire Ins. Co.
255—McIntosh vs. Erie R. R. Co.
256—Belmont vs. Erie R. R. Co.
257—Same vs. Same.
263—Graham vs. Miller.
268—Crommelin et al. vs. Smock.

Call No. 288, Garrety, &c., vs. Dennech, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barber, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
267—Reilly, senior, Administrator, vs. Banks.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.
431—Clark vs. Glimes.
357—Comm. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
423—Payne vs. Beatty.
317—Solomon, by Guardian, vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
— —Howe vs. Sparding.
151—Davis vs. Higgins et al.

Nos.
157—Lambert et al. vs. Benner et al.
457—Hoffman vs. Reppert et al.
461—Longnacker vs. Sweitzer.
467—Baird et al. vs. Satterlee.
469—Robbins vs. Crechton.
473—White vs. Wetmore et al.
475—Griffith vs. Casey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
627—Bermback vs. Straus.
936—Conkling vs. Corning.
937—Brown vs. Corning.
— —Beebe vs. Sammons.
— —Klauber vs. Kruger.
910—Melio vs. Barton.
— —Swart vs. Lyon.
— —Johnson vs. Raymond.
1136—Schabel vs. Clundt.
— —Hunt vs. Conway.
— —Gorth vs. Runk.
913—Mangles vs. N.Y. Alex. and W. SS. Co.
914—Danziger vs. Somerfield.
915—Holland vs. Schlessinger.

Nos.
910—Lichtenstadter vs. Engel.
920—Grenell vs. Bennett.
921—Kursheedt vs. Keep.
922—Griffen vs. Stewart.
923—Koch vs. Koch.
924—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
926—Shotwell vs. Foster.
928—Truhsess vs. Kranshaw.
930—Doyle vs. Adams.
932—Roger vs. Lang.
934—Chapman vs. Cutler.
— —Chapman vs. Cutler.
939—Wassner vs. Burkase.
941—Brunner vs. Berringer.
943—Leisen vs. Casey.
945—Burke vs. Burke.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE WATSON AND CRAREY CASE—THIRD DAY—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

The United States vs. Three Thousand Eight Hundred Gallons of Whisky.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning. The claimants called

Joseph Doyle, who testified as follows: I was a cartman in February last; my truck was No. 5,665; I knew the place of Watson & Crarey in Christopher-street; I have taken whisky there; I took thirty barrels there on the 11th of February last; I brought them from John Duffy's rectifying establishment on Seventeenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; I delivered three loads on the 11th, ten barrels each time; they were old barrels and every one of them was branded, "Thomas Levey, General Inspector of Internal Revenue," and also the date and mark "John Duffy, Rectifier;" I saw Mr. Levey brand the whole thirty barrels; I had to wait until he did so; Mr. Duffy rode down with me the first two times, and another young man rode down with me on the third load; Watson & Crarey never helped me roll in the whisky; the last I saw of the spirits they were on the ground floor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Courtney—I don't remember any day but the 11th that I delivered whisky at Watson & Crarey's; I remember that day, for I heard that two men had sworn that the barrels were not branded and that caused me to refresh my recollection; McCarty's distillery is next door to my house, in Seventeenth-street; Mr. Duffy and Mr. Libby (Watson & Crarey's foreman) talked with me about this case; Mr. Crarey said, I want you to go to Court and testify to the truth of the matter; Mr. Levey generally carried his inspection brand in his pocket; I saw Mr. Levey brand barrels on several different days; I was there waiting to take off the spirits as soon as they were branded; I took them to Watson & Crarey's generally; I cannot tell how many loads I carted there previous to the 11th of February; several, I know, but I cannot recollect how many; I had a memorandum of the number of loads, but when I was paid I destroyed it; Mr. Duffy asked me if I knew the barrels were branded, and I told him that I saw them branded by Mr. Levey; Mr. Duffy informed me that I was wanted here as a witness; I made an affidavit before a Commissioner shortly after the 11th of February; Mr. Libby asked me to make it; Mr. Crarey and Mr. Duffy were there at the time; I was there when it was completed; we all talked about it, and it was read to me afterward; they said they wanted me to say only the truth; the barrels branded on the 11th were branded inside of Duffy's place in Seventeenth-street; Levey's brand was: "Thomas Levey, Inspector," then the date and district. Duffy's brand was "rectified by John Duffy."

Re-direct—I never took any spirits to Watson & Crarey's, except on Duffy's orders; two or three days after the 11th, some one told me that Watson & Crarey's place had been seized on account of my leaving barrels there that were not branded, which is not so.

The next called was *Thomas Levey*, who testified: For the last three years I have been United States Gauger for the Sixth District of New-York; on the 11th of February last, I branded thirty barrels of spirits for Duffy; my brand, at that time, was, "Thomas Levey, United States General Inspector for the Sixth District, New-York," and then the date; I afterward, on that same day, saw the same barrels at Watson & Crarey's, in Christopher-street; I saw ten or fifteen of the same barrels again the next morning in their place; I always went to Watson & Crarey's officially once a day; their place was in my district; I was there on the morning of the 14th of February, and inspected some French and common spirits for them; I knew Stewart's store in Christopher-street; I have done work there; I used to use Stewart's office for the purpose of making up Watson & Crarey's returns; I have often seen Andrews there; he was generally in the office.

Joseph Doyle, recalled: I was at Duffy's when Levey came there to inspect and brand the barrels; he took the bungs out and inspected them in the usual way.

Levey's testimony resumed: Doyle was waiting for the spirits when I inspected and branded them; I inspected and branded them in the usual way.

Cross-examined—I have been inspector of the Sixth District for the past three years; I was acquainted with Duffy, and the thirty barrels I inspected on the 11th were all branded in due form; as United States Gauger, my official business was to gauge the spirits; I called at Watson & Crarey's every morning, to see if they had anything for me to do; I think the fee at that time was 20 cents per barrel; I cannot say how many barrels I inspected for Watson & Crarey during the month of February; I generally stayed about half an hour there each day; I always carried my brand with me; I never left it at Duffy's or at Watson & Crarey's; I cannot say how many barrels I inspected for Watson & Crarey on the 11th of February; I went over to Stewart's to make out the returns because I had better facilities there; I have often gone over there with Crarey, and have often seen him (Crarey) there; I never gave either Andrews or Stewart any returns that I can remember; it is a rule and custom of the office to visit rectifying establishments every day; I don't know that Mr. Field, the Collector, ever made any particular rule concerning the every-day visits; but the inspectors made the rule themselves, I think.

George A. Andrews, a witness for the Government, was called for the claimants, and testified: I do not know John Duffy; never saw him that I know of; never had any connection with him; I know Mr. Gallinger; I never told him anything about Mr. Stewart or Mr. Nelson's business with Watson & Crarey.

John Duffy, called by the claimants, and testified: In February last I was a rectifier in West Seventeenth-street, in this City; in February last I sold Watson & Crarey, through my agent, Mr. Gloss, thirty barrels of spirits; I delivered them direct from my place; they were spirits that had been rectified; they were properly branded by Levey, the inspector; I saw them inspected and branded myself; Doyle always did my carting; the barrels were second-hand ones, painted red on the end that was branded; I went to Watson & Crarey's with the barrels; they were put in the building in the usual way; on the 14th I went with the receipts to Watson & Crarey's office, in Pearl-street, and got my pay; as far as I know, the tax was paid on these spirits; I got them the latter part of December, 1867, from Mr. Bamberger, who gave me a tax receipt with them. (Witness was shown a tax receipt, and said it was the one he received with the spirits.) I compared the marks on the barrels with those on the receipt at the time I received the spirits; I am quite familiar with the signature of Mr. Field, the Collector. (Witness was shown the signature on the tax receipt, and said it was that of Mr. Field. Mr. Clinton offered the receipt in evidence; but the Court ruled it out, on the ground that it was no evidence that the tax had been paid on the spirits in question.) Before I sent the spirits to Watson & Crarey I rectified them, scratched the brands off and painted the heads; I put in the spirits again, and had them inspected and branded; Levey's brand, as Inspector, was on the barrels when I first received them from Bamberger; on the 11th day of February, the day the thirty barrels were delivered, I saw Verplank and Calhoun near and around the place of Watson & Crarey.

Cross-examined—I first became acquainted with Bamberger about fifteen months ago, at a liquor store in Tenth-avenue; he ran a distillery on Eighteenth-street; in the latter part of December he sold me seventy-one barrels of spirits; the average price for spirits last December was about $2 27 per gallon; (the witness objected very strongly to answering the questions put to him by the District-Attorney concerning the price he paid for the whisky, and appealed to the Court, but the Court ordered him to answer the questions put to him;) I would not swear that I gave more than $1 40, $1 30, or less than $1 25 per gallon for the spirits; could not testify to anything definite; Sloss, the man who sold the spirits is dead; I cannot tell what price I received from Watson & Craney for the spirits I sold them; my memory is very good, but I swear that I have no recollection how much I was paid for the spirits; I do not know whether I recollected the price yesterday or not; my memory has not been tested before; I told Sloss that I had some whisky to sell, and wanted him to get me an order, and he sent me an order from Watson & Crarey; I delivered the spirits the next day; I sometimes went down with the spirits to see to them,—that the barrels did not burst, &c., and to see them safely delivered; this was my general practice; I had the spirits about five weeks previous to the time I sold them to Watson & Crarey; I bought them from Bamberger, and they came from the direction of Seventh-avenue; the spirits were generally dumped into the dump tub as soon as they came in; I generally dumped the spirits myself, but I never made any memorandum of the amount; after emptying the barrels the heads were painted; I always stood by when spirits came in to see that everything was all right; I sent a bill of the spirits to Watson & Crarey; I couldn't say what the amount of the bill was; I keep books, but they won't show anything about money matters; I was paid with a check, and got it cashed, but I could not say what the amount was, or what bank it was on; the most of the dumped spirits were left in the cistern four or five weeks and then pumped up stairs into the leech tubs; the other part I sold to some one, but who it was I cannot tell, or how much I got for the spirits, or where they went to; I went to see Doyle to make an affidavit, and took him to a bank in Fourteenth-street, before a Commissioner of Deeds; I had been paid previous to this by Watson & Crarey; I got it cashed myself; it was drawn to my order, but I did not indorse it; I was paid on it without indorsing it; it was drawn to bearer.

Anson B. Field was next called, and testified: I am Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District of New-York; the establishments of Watson & Crarey and John Duffy are in my district. (Witness was shown the tax receipt, and said the signature thereon was his own.) The tax required by law was paid on the spirits described in this paper; the paper is not a tax receipt, but a permission to remove the spirits from a bonded warehouse.

Max Salinger—I am a wholesale liquor-dealer; I reside at No. 5 Ashland-place; I have known the witness, George Andrews, for about a year or two; we have had conversation about the delivery and sale of spirits by Stewart & Nelson to Watson & Crarey; he told me that all the knowledge he had of the goods delivered to Watson & Crarey was what Stewart had told him, and, further, that he had never seen any goods delivered or delivered any himself.

Cross-examined—My place of business is at No. 321 Greenwich-street; I traded with Watson & Crarey; in February, I think, I bought French spirits from them; Mr. Crarey and I talked about the seizure; Andrews had this conversation with me last week, and at the time I knew he was a witness in the case; I cannot tell which of us opened the conversation; I cannot tell the day on which it took place; two men in my employ were present; after I had this conversation with Andrews, I went over to Watson & Crarey's and told Crarey that I had had a talk with George Andrews; Crarey said, "Come over to Mr. Clinton's and tell him about it," and I did so; all this took place last week, but I cannot tell the day; I have no interest whatever in this case, but I asked Andrews several questions about his knowledge of the case; I did not consider that Andrews' knowledge of the case was of much importance any way.

Henry L. Jewett, called and testified: I am Assistant Assessor of the Third District; in February last I was a Revenue Inspector and Deputy Collector of the Sixth District; in my official capacity I visited the place of business of Watson & Crarey, in Christopher-street, several times; on the 11th or 12th of February last I saw a few barrels of spirits on the floor, branded by Levey, and with Duffy's mark; I looked at the book, and saw an entry in pencil as follows: "Feb. 11, bought of John Duffy, rectifier, 30 barrels," but the number of proof gallons or amount paid were not entered.

Asa Blanchard was next called, and testified: In the year 1867 I was foreman for Watson & Crarey, in Christopher-street; I have seen the witness Nelson there; he brought spirits to our place several times during the month of March; he brought twenty-seven barrels of spirits to our place; I did not see Nelson bring any others at any other time; while I was there I received every barrel that came to the place; three barrels was generally Nelson's load; one day he came twice, and brought two the first load and three on the other load; he sometimes took empty barrels away with him; these barrels had been on storage for some time at No. 173 Christopher-street, part of Watson & Crarey's premises.

Case adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

Solomon Frank, who was recently indicted for having illegally removed whisky from his distillery at Nos. 16 and 16½ Desbrosses-street, was yesterday arraigned before Commissioner OSBORN, who held him for examination. The required bail—$5,000—was furnished, and the accused was allowed to go at large.

COUNTERFEITING.

A man named George Myers was arrested and taken before the same Commissioner, charged with having attempted to utter a counterfeit $5 United States note. The complainant, Mrs. Margaret Smith, of No. 258 West Twenty-ninth-street, caused Myers' arrest soon after the offence was committed, and upon the prisoner's person were found four notes of a similar chacter. The accused was held for trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 9.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—INJUNCTION VACATED.

Chas. A. Lambard vs. The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, John J. Blair et al.—This case came before the Supreme Court on a motion made by the defendants to dissolve an injunction which was granted last May, whereby $320,000 of cash and $317,000 of United States bonds, amounting in the aggregate to $637,000, belonging to the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, were enjoined in the hands of Moses Taylor, of this City. The plaintiff claimed that he was one of nine proprietors of the railroad, and that by agreement made before the organization of the Company, each of the nine promoters were to be equally interested in the Company. The claim of the plaintiff on the agreement was that John J. Blair, of New-Jersey, and Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, had obtained more than their portion of the stock, and that the plaintiff was entitled to be equalized with them and of their stock. The plaintiff disclaimed having any ground of relief against the Railroad Company, or against any of the stockholders except Blair and Ames—that Blair and Ames had prevented him from getting an equal amount of stock with themselves, and that when the plaintiff went to Europe, soon after the organization of the Company, Blair promised to take charge of his interests.

The defendants denied that there was any such agreement among the proprietors of the enterprise; Blair denied that he had ever agreed to take charge of the plaintiff's interests.

The case had been referred to John P. Crosby, Esq., to take testimony on the motion, and it came up on very voluminous evidence.

The Railroad Company claimed that, as it was an Iowa corporation, and they had no office or officer here, but only happened to have a fund here, the Courts of New-York had acquired no jurisdiction of the Company or of its fund; which fund, it claimed, was not here for dividend, but for the practical uses of the Company, in the construction of its road.

The plaintiff claimed, on the other hand, that the fund was here for purposes of distribution among the stockholders, and that having a claim against Blair and Ames, he had a right to enjoin the whole fund.

The following important opinion has just been delivered, denying the motion for a perpetual injunction and vacating the temporary one.

SUTHERLAND, J.—I doubt whether the complaint makes a case for the injunction granted. I am clearly of the opinion that the pleadings and proofs do not justify the continuance of the injunction on the grounds, or any, or either of the grounds stated in the points of the plaintiff's counsel. I cannot say that the proofs establish the agreement or understanding alleged in the complaint between the nine original projectors of the railroad scheme. I cannot say that the proofs established any trust relation between the plaintiff and the defendants, Blair and Ames, other than the usual and necessary trust relation between a stockholder and a corporation and its directors and trustees. Moreover, as it is not pretended that a dividend or distribution of the bonds, or their proceeds, has been declared, and as this action cannot be regarded either as an action to compel the directors to declare a dividend, or to enforce any alleged right, lien, equitable claim, or interest of the plaintiff in or to a certain share or portion or parcel of said bonds or their proceeds, claimed by the defendants, Blair and Ames, or either of them as a declared dividend, I cannot see how the injunction can be continued without an interference with the rights of stockholders not parties, and an adjudication by this Court of questions not properly within its jurisdiction. I will add that I think the weight of the evidence is, that the directors have not intended, and do not intend to declare any dividend or distribution of the bonds, or their proceeds, among the stockholders. The motion to continue the injunction is denied, and the injunction vacated with $10 costs to the defendants who moved to vacate.

D. D. Field, for the plaintiff; Luther R. Marsh, Esq., and Col. Crane, for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

John Ihl, administrator of Philip Ihl, deceased, vs. The Forty-second-street and the Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company.—On the 2d of July, 1865, Philip Ihl, a boy aged about 3 years 6 months, who was in company with his sister, aged about 10 years, was run over and instantly killed by one of the defendants' cars, at or near the corner of Avenue A and Third-street. This action is brought under the statute by the father of the boy to recover the sum of $5,000, on the ground that the driver of the car was guilty of negligence. The answer is a general denial. The case is still on.

For plaintiff, Messrs. W. S. Yard and J. K. Furlong; for the defendants, Mr. Moses Ely.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 9.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

ACTION TO RECOVER FOR CLOTHS SOLD.

Schleestein & Co. vs. L. Steinhard.—The plaintiffs sued to recover for cloths sold upon the defendant's credit. Plaintiffs proof was that Crouthal called, selected the goods and directed them to be charged to J. L. Schleestein, and the plaintiffs not knowing him he was directed to the defendant, who stated that "it was all right; deliver any goods my son wants and they will be paid for." The goods were then delivered, and afterward, although he promised payment, he failed to make it.

The defence was, that the goods were sold to young Steinhard, and the defendant denied having made the statement the plaintiffs say he did.

The case was summed up, and the jury subsequently returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

This case was tried at the October term, when a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs, but it was set aside by the Judge who then presided.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiff; Charles Cheney for defendant.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

Loeb et al. *vs.* Findlay; motion granted.

Caldwell et al. *vs.* Mackay; motion granted.

Thomson *vs.* Baldwin et al.; motion granted, with stay for sixty days.

Noyes et al. *vs.* Corwin et al.; judgment ordered.

Diem *vs.* Diem; reference ordered to ascertain the proper amount of alimony.

Roaux *vs.* Thibault; attachment may issue, bailable in $400.

Roerschke *vs.* Smith et al.; receiver appointed.

Hives, Jr., et al. *vs.* Shields; motion granted.

Link *vs.* Link; counsel fee of $100 and $50 a month for alimony granted.

In the matter of the application of Elizabeth W. Deen for an allowance; motion granted.

Gault *vs.* Angus; allowance of 2½ per cent. granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 9.

By Judge Robertson.

Kenney et al., *vs.* Gill et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. (See opinion with Clerk.)

By Judge Barbour.

Smith *vs.* Coe; motion denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

Hobbe et al. *vs.* Sperling; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. Watt *vs.* Watt; motion denied as unnecessary. Davis *vs.* Higgins et al.; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday the following cases were disposed of in Court of General Sessions:

Mary Ann Voss, a domestic servant, pleaded guilty of stealing $59 worth of clothing from her employer, Mr. Henry L. Weekly, of No. 39 Bowery, on the 2d inst. She was sentenced to serve six months in the Penitentiary.

Ann Jordan, also a servant, admitted that she stole several dresses, valued, in the aggregate, at $60, from Mrs. Converse, of No. 76 Amity-street, on the 26th ult. She was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

John Farley, formerly an apprentice with Edward J. Brady, a printer doing business at No. 116 Third-avenue, was arraigned for burglary. The charge against him was that on the night of the 25th, ult., he forced an entrance into his employer's establishment, and stole therefrom $100 worth of type and printing materials, which he sold to Messrs. James Conor's Sons, of Centre-street. He was sentenced to serve two years and six months in State Prison.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 9, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¼	100 Cum. Coal Pf.	38
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106¾	200 West. U. T.	36⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111	200 do	36⅛
20,000 5-20 C., '65	107⅝	15 Pacific Mail	115¾
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co.	22¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	103⅞	100 Mariposa Min. Co.	5
5,000 Brook. 6s, W.L., bet. call	97	100 Mariposa Pf.	21¾
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	68¼	500 N. Y. Cen	125
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new, 2d call	68¾	400 do	125⅜
10,000 Va. St. 6s, new	57½	1000 do	125½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	89⅜	100 do	125¼
5,000 do	89¼	400 do b10	125⅜
1,000 Cal. 7s	128	100 do s30	127⅛
5,000 Erie 1st M.	101	100 Hudson R. s30	127⅛
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	97	100 Reading	98⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	50 Chi. & N. W.	77¼
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	102	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	94	300 Clev. & Tol.	101⅛
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	103	100 Lake Shore	103⅜
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st	103¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	107⅛
7,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	96	100 do b10	107⅞
3,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st	74	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
2,000 N. Y. & N. H. Bds.	95¼	50 N. J. Cen.	114¼
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st	94	100 Morris & Essex	90
15 Del. & Hud. Can.	133	100 do 2d call	90
		100 P., Ft. W. & C. b10	111⅜
		500 do	111
		50 do bet. call	111¼
		50 do 2d call	111¼
		100 H. & St. J. Pf.	92⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110	10 Bank of St of N.Y.	111
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106¾	100 West. U. T.	36¼
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111	20 do	36⅛
10,000 do	111⅛	10 Bank of Commerce	124⅜
25,000 5-20 C., '64	107⅜	200 Quick. Min. Co.	22⅜
45,000 do	107⅝	200 Pac. Mail	115⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅝	100 do	115¾
190,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅛	100 Mar. bet. call	4¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	26
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	103⅞	15 Mer. Un. Ex.	16
39,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜	400 Erie	38
300,000 U. S. 6s, P.R. Iss	99⅜	400 Reading	98⅛
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	65¼	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
5,000 N. Car. State 6s, new	63¾	100 do b10	86¾
12,000 do	63	100 Hudson	128
5,000 do	63	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new	68½	100 do	79½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	89⅜	200 do b60	79½
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	95½	600 Clev. & Tol.	101
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	97½	200 Chi. & R. I.	106⅞
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅜
		300 T., W. & W.	57
		500 Ohio & Miss.	29⅜
		25 N. J. Cen.	114⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 T. St. 6s, new	68	300 Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
30,000 do	68	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	87⅞
40 American Ex.	44¾	1500 do	87
100 U. S. Express	44¾	200 do b30	87⅜
200 Mariposa Pref.	21	200 do s3	86⅞
300 N. Y. Cen. s60	125⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts. ex-d.	85⅜
100 do	124¾	100 Clev. & Tol.	101⅜
100 T., W. & W. s10	57	600 Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅛
100 do s30	57	800 do	107⅛
100 Mil. & S. P.	96¾	100 do	107⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. ex-d	79
200 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. xd	80¾
800 do	111⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 West. Un. T.	36⅛	500 Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100 do b10	36⅛	100 do	30
100 do	36⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts. ex-d	85
100 Mer. U. Ex.	16	400 Clev. & Tol.	101
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	44	600 Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107⅛
300 N. Y. Central	125⅜	500 Chi. & N. W. ex-d	77¼
100 do b3	125⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ex	80¾
100 Erie	37⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84½
200 Reading	98¼	100 Mil. & St. P.	97¼
200 P., Ft. W. & C.	111	200 do	97
600 Mich. So. & N. L.	87		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 C. M. Co.	22¾	300 Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	26	100 do b3	29⅞
400 Pacific Mail	115⅝	100 do b10	29⅞
100 do	115	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	87
100 do	115⅜	100 do	86⅞
200 Adams Ex.	49⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts. ex-d	84⅜
800 N. Y. Cen.	125¼	1200 Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅞
800 do	124⅞	100 do b3	106⅞
1600 do	124⅞	200 do s10	106⅞
400 do s3	124⅞	100 do b5	106⅞
800 Reading	98	200 Chi. & N. W. ex-d	76⅝
100 T., W. & W.	57	100 do s10	76⅝
100 do	56⅞	600 do	76⅝
600 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅜	1000 do	76⅝
300 do	84⅜	200 do s3	76⅝
500 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅜	200 do b3	76⅝
200 do	110⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. x-d	79⅝
600 Clev. & Tol.	101	400 do	79

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135⅛@⅝@⅜ ₱ cent. The market was dull and disposed to weakness in the forenoon, but there was an improved demand after 2 o'clock, and the last quotation, on the formal closing of the Gold Room, was 135⅜ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were again firm to-day, and the leading Bankers placed their rate on London at 109⅝ ₱ cent., and in some instances without the usual abatement of a sixteenth of one ₱ cent. to the Bill Brokers. The short-sight rate is 110⅛ ₱ cent. The cause of the general firmness is supposed to be the scarcity, for the moment, in the supply of Cotton Bills from the South; but this suggestion is hardly justified by the large direct export movement of Cotton from that quarter to England and the Continent.

Money is in good demand at 6@7 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds, 7 ₱ cent. as the rate of the Street to the Brokers in the Railway Stocks, and 7@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date and on 30@60-day loans upon Stock collateral. The Banks appear to be moving steadily, but, with few exceptions, they are not disposed to lend even on call better for the borrower than 7 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds are a fraction higher than yesterday, with a firmer feeling at the close; the notable feature of the day being a heavy demand for the Bonds of the United States bearing 6 ₱ cent. Currency Interest, (lent to the Pacific Roads,) at 99⅜ ₱ cent. and accrued interest. The 5-20s of 1867 close 110⅛@110⅛ ₱ cent. The sorry exhibition which the outgoing President of the United States makes of himself in his Annual (and fortunately his last) Message to Congress to-day, on the subject of the Public Debt, had no effect upon the Funds, nor yet upon the price of Gold. The crazy recommendation to pay off the Principal of the Debt by withholding the interest for 16 or 17 years, will, of course, excite universal derision, though not unmixed with a feeling of humiliation that the Nation is scandalized by the folly of its Chief Magistrate.

In the Railway Market there is a very unsettled speculation. The Western Stocks find their main support at present in the active movement going on in New-York Central. Of themselves they cannot be called strong, nor do they attract much buying by parties outside the Street, where they are chiefly held. The recent *fiasco* in regard to Dividends by the St. Paul Directors, and the present scheme to control the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road by the purchase of proxies for the January election, have excited no little disgust, and indirectly damaged the whole market. The party seeking the control of the Cleveland and Pittsburg is said to be one, if not all three of the noted Wall-street trio who have been figuring for six or eight months past to the scandal of all Railway property and of common honesty, in the Erie Road. Yet Stockholders, who claim to think well of their Road and of their investment, are found ready for the paltry consideration of one-half of one ₱ cent. to sell their proxies to a set of desperate adventurers and heartless Railway wreckers, who mean nothing better than to number the Cleveland and Pittsburg among their victims. The Stock of the New-York Central opened at 124⅝@124⅛@124⅞ ₱ cent., and suddenly advanced before 11 o'clock to sales at 126@126⅛ ₱ cent. This demand was followed later in the day by another downward reaction to 125⅛@125@124⅞ ₱ cent. The Stockholders met in annual meeting at Albany to-day, but the result of the meeting, though variously rumored, was not authentically known at the close of business. The State Bonds were steady; new Tennessees partially better than yesterday, and the Miscellaneous Shares dull.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night—the Railway market weak and unsettled. The sales of Gold advanced to 135⅞@136 on Washington news:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	135⅝	136
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	68⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅝	55⅝
Missouri Bonds	89	89⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	65⅛	65⅛
New-York Central	124⅞	125⅝
Erie Railway	37⅞	38
Reading Railway	98⅛	98
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107⅛
Northwest Common	77⅛	76⅞
Northwest Preferred	80⅞	79⅛
Michigan Southern	87⅛	87
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛	84⅞
Pacific Mail Company	115⅛	115⅛
St. Paul Preferred	84	84⅛
St. Paul Common	65⅛	65⅞
Toledo and Wabash	57⅛	56⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg. 1881	109⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114¾	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	106¼	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅞	End. coup., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is.	106⅛	6s Currency	99
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	110	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	102
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	110	Illinois War Loan	102
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal. 1870	101	Indiana 5 ₱ c.	95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. 1872	101¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101¾	Tenn. 6 ₱ c., ex c.	68¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. 1874	101¾	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101¾	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. 1877	101¾	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	57¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. 1878	101¾	Georgia 7s., n. bds.	92
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	100	North Carolina 6s.	65¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	99⅜	N. C. 6s. new bonds	63⅝
Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft.'79	102	Missouri 6s.	89
Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft.'62	102	Louisiana 6s.	64
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1865	102	Louisiana levee bds.	56
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	102	California 7s.	127¾
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	102		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	124	Bank of N. America	112
America	147	Metropolitan	146
Phenix	108	Continental	101
North River	110	St. Nicholas	106
National	112½	Imp'rs. & Traders'	133
Seventh Ward	114	Park	153½
State of New-York	112	Central National	112
Commerce	124	Fourth National	106½
Ocean	110	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	113	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	86	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	86	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	97¾
Erie 1st M. ext.	101	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	91½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	94
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	86	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	85	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100½
Hud. R.7s.1st M. '69-70	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c.	95	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	89
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	94	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	114¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83¾	Ohio & Miss. con'd.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103¾
Con. 7 ₱ cent 1st M. bds.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	96
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	92½
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	93	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87½
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	87¾
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	103	N. Y. & N. H. 2d M.	86
Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,134,016 15; total payments, $1,658,490 29; balance, $90,088,819 27

The receipts include for Customs, $286,000; for Gold Notes, $207,000.

The following statement is from the Annual Report of United States Treasurer SPINNER, showing the actual payments in money raised by taxation, over and above the present public debt, for the purposes of the army and navy, in excess of the ordinary expenditures for those two branches of the public service for the eight years preceding July 1, 1868:

Paid to the army in excess of ordinary times	$3,110,406,231 66
Paid to the navy in excess of ordinary times	334,663,981 18
Paid for army pensions in excess of ordinary times	67,442,185 95
Paid for naval pensions in excess of ordinary times	14,165,318 36
Paid for loss of horses in the military service in 1865, 1866 and 1867	1,781,548 46
Total payments to the army and navy in eight years	$3,528,459,265 61
For public debt, March 4, 1861	68,482,686 19
Total debt before the war and for the military since	$3,596,941,951 80
Public debt on the 1st of August, 1868	$2,633,588,756 81
Less Pacific Railroad bonds... $32,210,000 00	
Less cash in Treasury. 110,054,276 14	—142,264,276 14
Actual debt of the United States on the 1st of August, 1868	$2,491,324,480 67
Money raised by taxation for the army and navy in eight years from June, 30, 1861, to June 30, 1868	1,105,617,471 14
Total amount expended on army and navy in eight years	$3,596,941,951 80

The Detroit *Post*, of Dec. 7, publishes these statistics:

"From authentic documents it appears that in the last three years, at Canadian ports opposite Michigan, there have been exported domestic Canadian produce and manufactures, imported foreign goods for consumption, and received as duties the following named amounts:

Exports.

	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.
Amherstburg	$101,928	$155,928	$145 713
Chatham	445,908	900,819	555,447
Sarnia	405,660	476,191	320,203
Sault Ste. Marie	410 385	267 390	286,272
Windsor	228,123	411,854	202,015

Imports.

	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.
Amherstburg	$46,692	$43,958	$47,328
Chatham	238,870	284 545	184,412
Sarnia	340,167	362 530	281 635
Sault Ste. Marie	130,740	164 902	116 580
Windsor	373,261	501,267	388,907

Duties Collected.

	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.
Amherstburg	$2 193 35	$1,605 65	$1,798 58
Chatham	7,650 70	7,219 83	5,474 37
Sarnia	6,198 75	14,923 84	9,460 88
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	3,142 93
Windsor	16,619 08	19,498 88	27,346 13

During the same period of time the Custom return for the whole Dominion of Canada was as follows:

	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.
Exports	$22,481,151	$54,440 544	$48,486,143
Imports	44 520 469	53 798 880	59 048 987
Duties collected	5,663,378	7,330,725	7,023,318

These amounts are in gold, and not only make a good showing for the entire Dominion, but also are particularly favorable to Windsor, exhibiting a healthy growth in the trade of that port."

MESSRS. WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton circular for the *China*, remark as follows:

"In this City we had a more moderate business during the past week; on the 1st inst. we quoted Middling Upland, 25½c.; Low Middling, 24½c. We have gradually declined until last evening, when the closing quotations stood 24½c.@24¾c. for Middling and 23½c.@23¾c. for Low Middling. To-day, in the absence of Liverpool news during business hours, there has been a good inquiry with a recovery in price, closing at the annexed quotations, with very little Cotton offered for sale. The sales for the week have been 15,537 bales, of which 6,747 for export, 5,569 for home consumption, 2,421 on speculation and 800 in transit. For future delivery the sales have again been large, amounting to 3,750 bales for the week, generally at 23½c. and 24c. for Middling in December, January and February, and Low Middling for same months, 22½c. and 23c.

The clearances have been, for Liverpool, 9,919; Havre, 2,163; Bremen, 1,724; Hamburg, 981; Genoa, 30; Rotterdam, 200; total for the week, 15,017. The uncleared engagements are as follows: Liverpool, 18,250; Havre, 4,600; Bremen, 5,500; Hamburg, 1,500; Genoa, 350. Freights close dull; Liverpool, steam. ⅝d.; sail, 5-16d.@⅜d.; Havre, steam, all full; sail, ⅝c.; Bremen, 1⅛c.@1⅛c., steam; sail, ⅞c.; Hamburg, ⅝d., steam; sail, ⅝c.@⅞c; Genoa, sail, ⅝c; Rotterdam, sail, 1c.

Southern markets have been active at a decline. The buying has been generally for Great Britain, France and the Continent. Our domestic manufacturers have not been large buyers anywhere for the last two weeks; having secured a present supply, they are disposed to wait.

Receipts for the past week have been larger at every point. The total, 93,000 bales, against 84,000 and 73,000 in the corresponding week last year and year before. Since Friday the receipts are about the same as last week.

Exports are on the increase. We have already sent to Europe 100,000 bales more than last year, and there is a large amount in process of shipment. In New-Orleans freights have been quite active lately, and the clearances will soon be heavy. The large sales in Liverpool for December and January shipment from this country will naturally stimulate the export. There is, as yet, very little doing here or at the South on English spinners' account; the limits have been, and are, too low. American shippers on speculation are also quiet. The *City of Boston*, hence on Saturday last, for Liverpool, with 821 bales, put back damaged. The cotton will be sent forward in other steamers of the same line during this week.

The following is a statement of the movements in cotton since the 1st of September last to the 5th inst.:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	721,000	573,000	541,000
Export to Great Britain	193,000	171 000	179,000
Export to France	93,000	24 000	19,000
Export to other For. ports.	54,000	45,000	13,000
Total exports	340,000	240,000	211,000
Stock on hand	236,000	263 000	459,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:			
Receipts for the week	93,000	84,000	73,000
Exports to Great Britain	35,000	38,000	26,000
Exports to France	8 000	11,000	1,000
Exports to other ports	12,000	9 000	2,000
Total exports for the week.	55,000	58,000	29,000

The Albany *Argus* says of the lumber business:

"The trade may be considered as closed for the season; though, should the present favorable weather continue, further shipments will be made. Several houses have left the district and taken up their Winter quarters in their city offices.

The receipts of Lumber at Chicago during the season to Dec. 1, are 982,580,100 feet, coming close upon the estimate at the opening of the season, that the receipts would reach 1,000,000,000 feet; and those figures may be reached before navigation closes. The receipts for the corresponding period in 1867 were 859,567,000 feet, showing an increase in the receipts of 1868 of 123,013,000 feet, or about 14 per cent. The stock on hand on Jan. 1, 1868, was 206,727,900 feet; the stock on the 1st instant was estimated at 322,345,800 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of December were:

	Boards and Scantling. ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves lbs.
1868	6,112,500	425	....	373,300
1867	....	....	....	....

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 2,887,100 feet were by the Erie, and 3,225,400 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening to the close of navigation were as follows; the figures of 1867 are from the official report:

	Boards and Scantling. ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	438,447,000	39,172	66,686	27,838,700
1867	382,884,000	26,880	62,705	31,460,300

The percentage of increase in the receipts of Boards, &c., is about the same as that at Chicago—14 per cent.—the increase being 55,563,000 feet. The nearest approach to the figures of 1868 was in 1853, when the receipts were 393,726,100 feet."

Of the closing of Canal navigation, the *Argus* says:

"On some portions of the line navigation has been practically suspended for several days, owing to accumulations of ice. This, however, has been no detriment to public interests, as all the loaded boats bound for tide-water will reach their destination. For several days there have been no boats moving, except those having local cargoes, or those bound for western points where they expect to load at the commencement of the Spring trade.

So far as the Canals are concerned, the season throughout has been without an equal for the transaction of business. Navigation has never been so good. By the energy and determination of those in charge, the Canals were put in good condition last Spring, and the exercise of the same vigilance throughout the Summer and Fall has insured, with a few slight and unavoidable interruptions, the prompt dispatch of commercial business.

This condition of things is in striking contrast with the management of the Canals last year. From the commencement to the close of navigation in 1867, there were reasons for constant complaints from commercial men. The Canals were in bad repair, and breaks and detentions of various kinds were frequent, entailing large losses upon boatmen and business men. Those engaged in commercial transactions, and those affected by it, are free to acknowledge the marked change in these respects between the management of the Canals in 1867 and 1868. It is only necessary to say, in explanation of this desirable result, that, for the first time in ten years, Democrats have had the administration of affairs connected with our public works. They came into power when the Canals were unreliable and comparatively worthless for the prompt transaction of business. They placed these dilapidated works in good condition, and by good management throughout the season, have given the public such a year of navigation as has never before been realized.

Owing to the tightness in the money market a few weeks ago, forwarders and dealers in grain were heavy losers, and freights declined so that boatmen have not received the profits usually realized by them toward the close of the season. This was unfortunate, but none of those losses can be ascribed to a lack of facilities for navigation."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, CORPORATIONS, &c.—Thirty-year SIX PER CENT. U. S. Currency Bonds.—These securities are the unconditional obligations of the Government, and constitute part of the funded debt of the United States. They have thirty years to run, and bear six per cent. interest, lawful money. The whole amount authorized by Act of Congress is sixty millions, whereof forty-four millions, ($44,140,000) have already been delivered to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and are mainly held for long investments by Trustees and Moneyed Corporations, and by the Banking Department of the Treasury as security for circulation. Only sixteen millions remain to be issued, and after these are absorbed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will rarely be offered in the market. As these will be the only six per cent. Bonds of the Government, having more than twenty years to run, their prospective value is enhanced correspondingly. Banking, Savings, Insurance, and other Companies, and Trustees and Capitalists may secure a portion of the remainder of the Loan on favorable terms on application to

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Attorney, 18.9x99.2	$8,300
Charlton-st., n. s., No. 17, 24.6x100	16,500
Marion-st., No. 8, 18.8x42.9	12,000
Plots Nos. 131, 132, 133 and 134, Dyckman estate	12,950
Plots Nos. 96, 97, 107 and 121, Dyckman estate	11,000
Lots Nos. 117 and 19, Dyckman estate	7,400
Lot No. 18, Dyckman estate	5,500
Scammel-st., w. s., 76.1 ft. s. of E. Broadway, 18x25	5,200
39th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	18,500
45th-st., s. s., 220.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19.6x100.5	25,000
54th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	nom.
57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 60x100.5	59,000
57th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x98.5	19,750
58th-st., s. s., w. corner 10th-av., irregular	200
63d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100	26,000
70th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.5	42,000
70th-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	
70th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100.5	
105th-st., n. e. corner 2d-av., 200x100.11	26,000
113th-st., s. w. corner 5th-av., 25x100	nom.
114th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	2,300
114th-st., n. w. corner 5th-av., 130x100.11	6,250
113th-st., s. w. corner 5th-av., 25.2x100	
114th-st., n. w. corner 5th-av., 50x100	12,000
144th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 99.11x100	6,300
Madison-st., n. s., 207.7 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., irregular	4,200
4th-av., s. w. corner 75th-st., 102.2x250	50,500
5th-av., s. w. corner 113th-st., 35.2x100	6,000
6th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 6th-av., 85x150	21,000

Lease Recorded.

4th-av., No. 447, (store, &c.,) 1 yr. and 5 mos., per yr.	$1,150

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 206.7 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 26x249x409x150	$9,000
Butler-st., s. s., 142.11 ft. w. of Howard-av., 84x	585
Butler-st., s. s., 207.2 ft. w. of Howard-av., 42.10x126.1	390
Butler-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Howard-av., 42.11x30.3x15.11x100x127.9	390
Court and Butler sts., s. e. corner, 54x93	$31,000
Butler-st., s. s., 106.3 ft. e. of Court-st., 14.3x90.8x7.5x86.4	
Degraw-st., n. s., 242.9 ft. w. of Bond-st., 17.9x100	6,500
Dupont-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	1,050
Kent-st., s. s., 288.4 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 20.10x95	10,000
Jefferson-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 175	8,750
Smith-st., s. s., 20 ft. n. of Doan-st., 20x75, deed March, 1858	3,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x86x22.2x86, deed March, 1858	
Tillary-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 25x100	500
6th-st. and 7th-av., s. e. corner, 695.9x200	67,200
7th-st., s. w. s., 90.6 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 19x80	4,500
12th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d-av., 315.9x230	nom.
Clermont-av., e. s., 153.10 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 19.6x100	13,000
Graham-av., e. s., 39.9 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 0.3x75	75
Graham-av., e. s., 59.9 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 20.3x75	3,400
Railroad-av., e. s., 562 ft. s. of Jamaica-road, 25x200	225
Tompkins-av., w. s., 38.4 ft. n. of Park-av., 18.4x85	825
Tompkins-av., w. s., 56.8 ft. n. of Park-av., 18.4x85	825
8th-av., w. s., 75.2 ft. s. of 40th-st., 22x100	500
10th-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 21st-st., 50x100	nom.
Lots Nos. 42, 43, 64, 65, 82, 83, 106, 107, map heirs of G. Martense	1,340
Lot No. 624, N. Boerum's map	1,200

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 1, house 4 5-12 years, per year	$1,700
Clinton-st., No. 412, house 3½ years, per year	1,000
Smith-st., No. 171, first floor, &c., 5 5-12 years, per year	420

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.

Farrington-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Broadway, 75x125	$1,500
Lawrence-st., w. s., 50 ft. from Peek's land, 50x111	500

North Hempstead.

Road from Robert Titus' to Flushing-road, w. s., 21 rods	$166

Far Rockaway.

Rockaway-road, s. e. s., Rock Hall farm, adjoining Motts', 105 acres	$16,666

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., Norris' property, 30x100	$18,500
Bruce-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100	3.0
Halsey-st., w. s., adjoining M. E. Church property, 24 ft. front	3,250
Mechanics-st., e. s., 200 ft. from Market-st., 25x100	400
Mulberry-st., e. s., Dieffenbach's property, 31x120	14,000
Richard's-lane, w. s., 3 tracts, Richard's property	3,631
Spruce-st., n. s., Barnes' property, 30x100	1,500

Belleville.

A new street, s. s., Keasbey's property, 343x220	$3,000

Orange.

Middle Parrows Brook, Sanger's property, 114x68	$3,500

Jersey City.

Coles and South 1st-st., n. w. corner, 16.8x50	$3,975
South 1st-st. n. s., 83.4 ft. w. of Coles-st., 16.8x50	3,975

Hoboken.

Hamilton-st., n. s., 256 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x100	$1,450
Irving-st., s. s., 131 ft. e. of Summit-av., 25x100	1,450
Lincoln-st., n. s., 231 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x103	600
Lincoln-st., n. s., 226 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x103	600
Lots Nos. 91, 92, map Mount Pleasant, 50x100	4,000

Bergen.

Bergen-st., s. s., adj. R. R. Eltringham's, 50x100	$2,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	13	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	9,080	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	4,279	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	140	Pork, bbls	348
Cornmeal, bags	423	Cut Meats, pkgs	276
Wheat, bushels	3,145	Lard, pkgs	480
Corn, bushels	6,525	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	642
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	230
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	3,759

ASHES—Have been dull to-day at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 542 barrels.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at about previous prices, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ₱ lb. on an active market. Sales since our last, 5,154 bales, (of which 490 bales were to arrive,) including 1,770 bales to spinners, 1,139 bales to speculators, 1,944 bales to shippers, and 301 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 200 bales Low Middling for December delivery at 23½c. ₱ lb. The offerings of Cotton were quite light to-day, and the market closed very firmly.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	22	22¼	22¼@22¾
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	23	23¼	23¼@23¾
Low Middling, ₱ lb	24	24¼	24¼@24¾
Middling, ₱ lb	25	25¼	25¼@25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,885
Receipts last week	20,791
Receipts preceding week	21,363
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	222,651
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	608,562
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	87,514
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	300,784
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,690
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	82,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	681,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	528,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	332,500
Exports, same time last year	240,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,553,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	226,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	245,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, prices of which have advanced 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 50; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 85@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 [illegible]@$8 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 [illegible]@$[illegible] ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 50
Extra State	6 85@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85@11 50
Extra Ohio, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 35@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	7 55@11 50

Southern Flour continues inactive at former prices; sales of [illegible] bbls. [illegible] California Flour is unaltered; sales have been made of 270 bbls. [illegible] Rye Flour continues in good request [illegible] Corn Meal has been in fair demand [illegible] Buckwheat Flour continues in request [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, to-day, but quoted up 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last, of [illegible] bushels, including White Western, [illegible] Red [illegible] No. 2 Spring, [illegible] Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, [illegible] White California, [illegible] ₱ bushel. Corn [illegible] in store and afloat [illegible] for new White and Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye [illegible] ₱ bushel. [illegible] Barley Malt has been in fair demand [illegible] Oats have been moderately active, opening firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. [illegible] in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs. for shipping, and [illegible] for retail lots ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is wanted at [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including [illegible] for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, choice to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 15c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, to-day, have been 11,849 hides; sales, 84,757 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 10,792 Dry Buenos Ayres [illegible]

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive and steady. [illegible] Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Oak Slaughter [illegible]

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for [illegible] New-Orleans [illegible] ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine [illegible] Rosin [illegible]

OILS—Have been in quite moderate demand, including [illegible] Linseed Oil [illegible] ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Dec. 7.—*Sperm*—[illegible] *Whale*—[illegible] ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, '68	47,529	68,037	787,497
Same time last year	39,713	88,262	811,344
Exports for the week ending Dec. 7, 1868	486	....	6,652
Previously	14,215	7,927	640,084
From Jan. 1 to date	14,701	7,927	646,736
Same time last year	24,020	17,447	[illegible]

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at [illegible] ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather dearer, on, however, limited dealings. [illegible] Western Mess [illegible] Lard [illegible] Beef [illegible] Beef Hams [illegible] Butter and Cheese continue in moderate request.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, [illegible]
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb. [illegible]
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, [illegible]
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins [illegible]
Ordinary to Fair State dairies [illegible]
Half firkin tubs, Fair to Good [illegible]
Welsh tubs, Jefferson and Oswego County [illegible]
Welsh tubs, fair to good [illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime [illegible]
Pennsylvania firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb. [illegible]
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime [illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime [illegible]
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good [illegible]

NEW CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb. [illegible]
Factory dairies, fair quality [illegible]
Farm dairies, fancy [illegible]
Farm dairies, fair to good [illegible]
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese [illegible]

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request [illegible] ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 78,000 lbs. Tallow at [illegible] ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at $1 02@$1 03 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, with 505 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were reported 300 bales Cotton, by steamer, on private terms. For London, 3,000 bbls. [illegible] For Glasgow, 150 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 45s. ₱ ton.

MASONIC.

THE COMPANIONS OF CORINTHIAN Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M., are hereby notified to attend the convocation of THIS EVENING, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. By order of JEROME B. GARDNER, H. P. E. R. ALFRED, Jr., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FALKE & GRAHAM IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JOSEPH F. GRAHAM, No. 206 Greenwich-st.
GEORGE FALKE,
JOSEPH F. GRAHAM.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1868.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; also, a splendid assortment of diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware at lowest rates. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 229 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 151 and 152 4th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. B. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DORE, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CRETE AND THE CRETANS. Lecture by Lieut.-Gov. Woodford.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
Astor-place, corner of 8th-st.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A popular demonstration was made at Cadiz, Spain, recently by citizens favoring a republican form of government. The cable announced yesterday that the troops had succeeded in dispersing the meeting. A dispatch received last night contradicts this statement, and says that the Republicans being armed withstood the troops, and at last accounts the insurgents were striving to make peace by means of a flag of truce.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has issued a manifesto addressed to the army, in which he says that the country wants peace and it must be obtained. He also says Austria and Hungary are now equally interested in the security of the Empire.

Official announcement is made of the names of four gentlemen who are to have positions in the new British Cabinet.

A dispatch from Liverpool announces the capsizing of the ship *John Duncan* in the middle of the Atlantic, while on her passage from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool. The Captain, his wife and nine of the crew were lost.

CONGRESS.

The reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Currency were presented to the Senate yesterday and laid on the table. Petitions were presented from citizens of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts praying that in any amendment to the Constitution regarding suffrages, the right may be extended alike to males and females. The bill to relieve Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina, was taken up, and after some discussion and the rejection of several amendments, was passed—yeas 46, nays 6. The bills regulating duties on copper and transferring the control of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, were received from the House as passed by that body. After a brief recess the President's Message was received. The Clerk read to that portion which says that large sums of money have been expended upon the military service in enforcing unnecessary and unconstitutional laws, when Mr. Conness moved to dispense with the further reading. A lengthy debate ensued, and Mr. Conness withdrew his motion, which was immediately renewed by Mr. Cameron. After some further discussion a motion to adjourn prevailed, by a vote of yeas 26, nays 22, and the message was not disposed of.

The House passed the bill relieving Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina, from his political disabilities. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell the old steamship *Atlantic*. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, stated that the Committee on Appropriations would not be ready to report any business for the action of the House before the holiday recess, but said that if a recess were taken on the 21st instant, for two weeks, the Committee would remain in Washington and prepare business. Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill providing for an election to be held in Virginia on the 20th of January, at which the citizens of that State should vote upon the question of adopting the Constitution agreed upon by the State Constitutional Convention. A lengthy discussion arose regarding the time for holding the election, it being contended that a fair election could not be obtained under the present Administration. An amendment offered by Gen. Butler fixing the time as the fourth Thursday in May was agreed to, and, thus amended, the bill passed. The President's Annual Message was received and read, an hour and ten minutes being consumed in its reading. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, criticised that portion of the Message which refers to the payment of the national debt, declaring that the plan proposed by the President was undisguised repudiation, and denouncing it as a disgrace to the country. Mr. Broomall offered a resolution reciting that such sentiments going forth to the world without immediate protest might be accepted as the sentiment of the people, and declaring that under no circumstances will Congress offer the public creditor a less sum than the Government contracted to pay. Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, denounced the repudiation proposition of the President as the most "gross, shameless and infamous one" he had ever seen. After further debate a resolution was adopted laying the Message on the table and ordering it printed. The Speaker presented several communications, which were referred to committees, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Messrs. McKay & Aldus, whose extensive locomotive works in East Boston were stopped on Saturday on account of financial embarrassments, have published the following card in the Boston papers: "We have not been forced into bankruptcy, but we are compelled to go into chancery to protect our creditors. The whole matter has been brought on us by a man in whom we have placed all confidence. The disposition he has shown, and the manner in which he has acted toward us, has been the means of placing us in the unfortunate position we now find ourselves. We have bought of the same man about $600,000 worth of iron in the past few years. In justice to ourselves and our creditors, we shall submit to what is for our interest and theirs, and we think in a short time the work will be resumed again, and the many people depending on the work will have something for their support. We hope in future to see better days and keep better company."

By the arrival of the steamship *Eagle* at this port yesterday, we are in receipt of our Havana correspondence. The insurrection was still in progress, and although the Government troops claimed to have triumphed over the insurrectionists at Cobre, the latter were by no means despondent, but averred that they had 12,000 or 13,000 men in the field, and an abundance of current funds wherewith to procure arms and ammunition from the United States. They declared, moreover, that they had already established a Provisional Government, with Aguilera as President and Cespedes as Chief Executive Officer. The State affairs in the Eastern Department of the isle is reported to be pitiable in the extreme.

The Townsend block in Syracuse, was destroyed on yesterday morning, by fire which originated in a paint shop. The loss is heavy, but well covered by insurance. The following are the principal losers: Frank Curriall, plumber; Pease, Johnson & Plaisted, hardware; Hawkins, Stewart & Co., stoves and hardware; Sniper & Fross' saloon, and Whitney's paint shop. The aggregate loss is estimated at $60,000.

The new hotel in course of erection at Rye Beach, N. H., to be called the "Ocean View," and belonging to George G. Lougee, late proprietor of the Atlantic House, was blown down on Tuesday night and is in ruins. It was four stories high and one hundred feet square. The windows had not been put in, hence the disaster. It is stated that Mr. Lougee intends, notwithstanding his loss, to immediately rebuild.

The notorious Mrs. Harper, who was found guilty of forgery and theft on Saturday, and sentenced to four years in the State Prison of Connecticut, escaped on Monday night from the room in the hotel at Middletown, in which she had been locked and placed under a guard of three men. She has escaped several times before. One of the Hartford papers, noting this fact, suggests that if she is ever again captured, a guard of women be placed to watch her, instead of men.

Hugh Craig, a Philadelphia printer, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with having cut his mother's throat. The woman was dangerously wounded, and there is little hope of her recovery. Her son was found in bed with his hands and clothes covered with blood.

Nine tenement-houses near Roxbury Point, in the southern district of Boston, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday forenoon, and their occupants, over thirty Irish and Dutch families, rendered homeless. The houses were situated in a low, swampy region, and the engines, to get to them, had to struggle through a quarter of a mile of soft and deep mud. The loss to the owners of the buildings was not very heavy, as they were old and of little value.

In the case of Deacon Andrews, who has been on trial at Plymouth, Mass., for the murder of Cornelius Holmes, the jury came in at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was then sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years.

Five men are now in East Cambridge Jail, to be tried for murder before the Supreme Court in January. Seven men and two women are awaiting trial for the same crime in other jails in the State.

It is reported in the Boston papers that a house engaged in the cotton brokerage business in that city has suspended; and also that True W. Jones, stove dealer, in Portsmouth, N. H., has failed, his liabilities being from $60,000 to $65,000.

The injunction recently granted by Judge Cardozo, restraining Judge Davies from taking possession of the Erie Railroad, was yesterday dissolved by Judge Boardman, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at Ithaca, N. Y.

Commissioner Osborn yesterday held Solomon Frank for trial, on the charge of illicitly removing whisky from a bonded warehouse. George Meyers was also committed, for passing counterfeit money.

At a meeting of the Commissioners on Emigration held yesterday at the Mutual Life Insurance Company's office, Broadway, over which Mr. Van Plank presided, on the motion of Mr. O'Gorman a committee was appointed to confer with the Board of Charities and Correction relative to the claim of the latter for the support of the lunatic emigrants.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, four prisoners were tried and convicted,—two males and as many females. One was charged with burglary, and three were charged with grand larceny. One was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months, and one for two years; another was consigned to the Penitentiary for six months, and the fourth was remanded for sentence.

Last evening the last of a course of lectures was delivered at the Cercle Francaise de L'harmonie, No. 38 Clinton-place, by Mme. Audouard. The subject chosen was "Egypt." The fair lecturer delivered a very interesting discourse.

An active business was reported in Cotton yesterday at a further improvement in prices. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally firmer and in fair request. Groceries quiet. Freights dull.

The President's Message.

Mr. Johnson's Message is not of the pacificatory sort. It will not extort admiration from his opponents, or elicit expressions of regret at the approaching close of his official career. We fear, indeed, that its treatment by those to whom it is addressed will be the reverse of respectful, and that it will be dismissed with more curtness than ceremony. If his words fall upon deaf ears, he may thank only himself. It was not incumbent on him to celebrate his consistency by reviving the reconstruction controversy, or to prejudice the consideration of non-partisan subjects by provoking fresh quarrels with the bodies whose action he invokes. Stubbornness is not statesmanship, as he should have learned before now.

Yet what but stubbornness impels Mr. Johnson to arraign afresh acts which have fulfilled seven-tenths of their work, and to impute to them as inherent a weakness which has mainly resulted from Executive hostility or indifference? "After a fair trial," he says of these acts, "they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book;" and then follows a denial of the constitutionality of the Congressional action, and a complaint that his own proceedings in 1865 were not ratified as a finality. What good can possibly accrue from this attack? Mr. Johnson cannot imagine that his demand for the repeal of the acts in question will be attended to. He knows—as every man knows—that in relation to seven States reconstruction is a substantial success; that it has restored six States to the full privileges of the Union, and that the complete restoration of the seventh is delayed by the bad faith of its Democratic legislators. Why, then, bring up again a dispute which, in regard to these States, is ended? Why reopen the issues involved in his proceedings as the administrator of the law, out of which has grown the doubt whether reconstruction has had a fair trial or not? These issues are no longer pertinent. Events in their rapid march have superseded them. And their presentation now, when by no accident can they be practically advantageous, may well reconcile us to the termination of Mr. Johnson's power.

The "Tenure-of-Office bill," and provisions introduced into other enactments, limiting the exercise of the President's constitutional functions, are condemned in the message, and their revocation is asked for. The former of these measures Gen. Butler has already proposed to repeal, and a similar step is promised as to the provision of the Army Appropriation bill, of which the reconstructed States are denied the right to organize militia. This latter subject is also referred to by the President.

An early consideration of the condition of our finances is suggested as indispensable. "The public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history," is a remark which the President verifies by a comparison of present expenditures with those of the Government in by-gone years. Some of the facts thus stated are startling enough. For instance, in 1860 the expenses of the Government were $63,000,000, while the estimates for 1869, are represented to be $372,000,000. Mr. McCulloch says, however, that they may be cut down to $300,000,000; and the doing of this is precisely what Mr. Johnson's argument seems intended to stimulate. He indicates national bankruptcy or increased taxation as alternatives that are inevitable if there be not immediate retrenchment in all branches of the public service.

The national debt, its growth and condition, is another subject on which Mr. Johnson enlarges, with the view of inducing prompt provision "for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable." The nature of the provision he would have adopted we cannot even infer from the paragraph he devotes to the question; and, in fact, we regard its general tenor as more favorable to a quasi-repudiation than to that scrupulous fulfillment of the national obligations to which the governing party is pledged. Thus Mr. Johnson refers at the beginning, with apparent approval, to the Republican policy for lessening the burden of the debt by reducing its rate of interest; omitting, however, the explanation that the bill adopted by Congress in July last for the attainment of this end was killed by a pocket-veto. He next proceeds to assail as a grievance "the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest," echoing the Pendletonian doctrine by declaring as a prevalent opinion that the amount received by the Government for its bonds "was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return." Still further, he panders to ignorance and prejudice by alleging that bondholders, by using their securities as a basis for national banking, may realize "an aggregate of seventeen per cent." upon their investment—forgetting that not more than one-sixth of the outstanding bonds are, or under existing laws can be, employed in the manner he indicates. Again, he declares that while "our national credit should be sacredly observed," "we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people." Whither does this argument tend if not to some adjustment of the debt on a foundation other than that established by the contract? The vagueness of Mr. Johnson's language only adds to its dangerous significance:

> "It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts, *it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments*, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. * * * The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond."

If these words have any meaning, they amount to a suggestion that in consideration of the amount he has received in the shape of interest, and to avoid the risk of settlement with a hostile debtor, the bondholder shall consent to a compromise involving all future interest; and that that interest, thus withheld, shall be semi-annually applied to the reduction of the principal. It is scarcely credible that a President, whose Secretary of the Treasury calls upon Congress to affirm, by joint resolution, "that the principal of all bonds of the United States is to be paid in coin," as a means of strengthening the national credit, should himself go over to the party of conditional repudiators. But we cannot see any other interpretation of which this portion of the message is susceptible. And its promulgation in this shape, at a time when the removal of all suspicion of bad faith from the public mind is essential to prosperity, is a circumstance that must strengthen the feeling of relief which Mr. Johnson's retirement from high position is calculated to awaken. An Executive who counsels tampering with the public creditor, is more than an embarrassment; he is a calamity, deliverance from which must make us thankful.

The expediency of returning to specie payments is another subject of general remark, unattended, however, by any definite proposition as to the method to be employed.

The discussion of our foreign relations brings out but a single new point, and that a general affirmation of the desirableness of providing by some "comprehensive national plan" for the acquisition "of the several adjacent continental and insular communities." The two Republics of St. Domingo are indicated as being ready for the measure, and a similar disposition is declared to be traceable, more distinctly than heretofore, in Cuba. The wish of Costa Rica and the Hawaiian Kingdom for commercial reciprocity is referred to favorably; and a hope is expressed that the war on the South Pacific coast will be terminated by our mediation. The Paraguay difficulty is passed by with the remark that Mr. McMahon has been instructed to investigate the whole subject. Negotiations looking to naturalization treaties, akin to that concluded with North Germany, are represented to be in progress with Spain, Italy and other countries. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's diplomatic labors are described as still unfinished; the President expressing a belief that during the session protocols relating to the three outstanding causes of difference with Great Britain will be laid before the Senate.

Finally, Mr. Johnson renews his recommendations of last July as to the amendment of the Constitution by the introduction of provisions relating to the election of President and Vice-President, and of Senators, directly by the people. It is not probable that these recommendations will at present attract much legislative notice, and the President contents himself with their enumeration.

The Navy and the Naval Report.

The report of Mr. Secretary Welles, though excursive, is not in all respects satisfactory. In what it does say, it is high-colored, hopeful and enthusiastic; yet it is chiefly remarkable for its *omissions*—for what it does *not* say. The same criticism has always, to some extent, been applicable to the annual documents proceeding from this Bureau, and notably so in 1866, when, in place of describing the important mechanical matters connected so closely with his department, that officer presented, among other things, a brief disquisition upon "the terms of reconstruction" and the "*ex post facto* laws of Congress." Political discussion we are this time spared; but there is the customary lack of specific information on such vital subjects as the *new screw fleet*, the Department of *Construction*, the experiments and failures of the *Steam Bureau*. Nor, in our judgment, does even the diffuse and entertaining story of Admiral Farragut's European tour, nor yet do the Secretary's generalizations from the fact that our flag is respected in foreign countries in the same way as the flags of other Powers, make up for this deficiency.

Nothing, for example, is said of the very important experiments lately conducted in New-York, under direction from the Navy Department, to settle the somewhat important, if rather tardy, question, whether the machinery of the entire new screw fleet, built by the Department, is not constructed on false principles. But though no details of this somewhat serious matter are given in the Secretary's report, we find an English scientific journal of high repute disclosing the story in a recent issue. And it gives the impression that the experiments cover the theories of our Steam Bureau with confusion and contempt. Congress, as we understood, furnished an appropriation of $25,000 for these experiments, which are said to have been conducted at the Novelty Works. If the high authority already quoted be correct, their result completely overthrows the "steam theory" of the head of the Steam Bureau, and makes contemptible the silly praise which Mr. Welles has (doubtless ignorantly) been lavishing upon his subordinate. Why do we have nothing of this in the report? It involves an affair of millions—the machinery affected by this theory has cost and will cost greater sums than all the figures that Mr. Welles mentions in his whole report. It is a vital question—but it receives no attention.

The iron-clad question is discussed with unsatisfactory brevity. Our iron-clads are nearly all in a bad way. Neglect of these faithful servitors, after the war, pretty effectually did the business of most of them, so far as concerns efficiency in future wars. They were constructed for a special purpose, and were plated according to the best means which could then be provided; but it will not do to suppose that these vessels will always be a suitable defence for our coasts, in their present condition. It is only of late that a proper haven has been provided for them at League Island, nor does this even now appear to be fitted up. There is even no *plan* settled on, apparently, for making League Island suitable for its purpose.

On the other hand, the cruisings of our foreign squadrons are followed out in their picturesque details. The number of ports touched at by Admiral Farragut and other officers is set forth. The reflection, however, which has most prominently come to our mind, is that the vast array of unarmored wooden vessels built by the present naval administation—the *Piscataqua* and her sisters in the Asiatic squadron, the *Pensacola* and others in the North Pacific, the *Franklin* and others in the European, are not fit representatives either of speed or of power. In the squadrons of other equal Powers, whom they meet, are to be found vessels which can either out-steam them or else over-match them in strength or battery-power. We find in all our squadrons magnificent models, packed full of steam machinery of a sort condemned by the practice of all engine builders the world over, including the commercial practice in our own country.

All this results from the new-fangled theories which have been allowed to prevail in the construction of machinery by the Steam Bureau. Our entire screw fleet was handed over by the Department to be engined on the new Isherwood "non-expansion" vagary, designed to overthrow the universal practice regarding the expansive use of steam. The result is seen in the heaps of costly, cumbrous and inefficient machinery which our splendidly modeled ships are now carrying about, and which remain as a monument of reproach against the Steam Bureau, sustained and sanctioned by Mr. Welles.

The Ohio Disaster.

Everybody, that is to say, all the newspapers, are "hoping that a thorough investigation will be made into the causes" of the terrible collision on the Ohio River, by which so many lives were lost the other day. What good will it do? We have had scores and hundreds of similar accidents on our rivers and railways, and thousands of lives are frequently lost in consequence of them. Official investigations are made into them all,—their causes are perfectly well understood,—yet we believe *there is not a single instance on record in which any person has been held responsible or been punished*. Coroners' inquests, under which form of law these investigations are usually held, have come to be universally regarded as the emptiest and most useless of all formalities; but even *their* verdicts never lead to any action, and are generally forgotten within a week after they are rendered. What is the reason of this strange and disastrous neglect to enforce the law? Is nobody interested in it? Are there not officers appointed or elected for the express purpose of doing that very thing? Then why, in the name of all that is sensible and safe, is it never done?

There is a constant clamor for new laws on these subjects. Whenever a railway or steamboat disaster happens, there is a loud demand for new legislation on the subject. But this is not what is needed. We have plenty of laws,—some of them good and some very bad,—laws on every conceivable subject and for the accomplishment of every imaginable object. The trouble is, they are never enforced. They are dead letters on the statute-book. Not one man in a thousand knows of their existence, and not one in a million shows, by practical action, any care for their enforcement. There are prosecuting officers everywhere whose special business it is to see that the laws are enforced, but they require a complaint to be made by somebody of their violation, and nobody takes the trouble to make it. Now and then the widow or the children of some poor man who has been crushed by some illegal railway collision, or blown to pieces by the explosion of a steamer's boiler, or a cargo of petroleum, both of which were forbidden by law, sues for damages and gets them. But the chances of such a contingency are comparatively small, and some companies, we understand, make them the subject of calculation, and conclude, on the whole, that it is *cheaper* to run the risk of them, than to go to the expense of such precautions as would prevent the accidents out of which they grow. This is rather a cold-blooded view of the subject, it must be confessed—but it is strictly a *business* view, and our great corporations cannot, in these days at all events, be expected to take any other.

We hope that the Ohio disaster will be "investigated," by all means. It will be some comfort to all parties to see a little fuss made about it. It will look as if somebody cared something about it, and will engage public attention for a week or two until the whole thing can be quietly and comfortably forgotten, as so many similar slaughters have been before it. And what more can any good citizen, who appreciates the blessing of a quiet life and hates excitement, ask or expect? Let it be "investigated," certainly; and let the investigation be "searching" and "exhaustive,"—for then it will take longer and will thus give more time for the public feeling to die away.

Insanity as a Screen for Murder.

The criminal history of this country reports a dozen or more instances of acquittals in cases where a brother or husband had killed the alleged seducer of a sister or wife. The true reason for these acquittals with the jurors themselves was their conviction, not that the prisoner was guiltless of murder, but that the seducer had got his deserts. Yet the formal ground for them has always been insanity. It must have been embarrassing for a juror to be obliged to declare that the manslayer was insane when he did right, and to allege the justifiableness of his conduct as the highest proof of his insanity. The only escape from this dilemma was to convict the prisoner, and add a recommendation that the Executive should altogether pardon the murderer, or commute his punishment, on the ground that the seducer deserves to die at the hands of any relative or near friend of the female confederate. In this way, jurors would not have violated the law in their verdicts—but have left clemency to be exercised by the appointed authority. Justice would have been satisfied and scruples saved.

If jurors lack the nerve to convict, or to convict relying on such a recommendation to save the prisoner's life, the only *legal* alternative is to acquit on the ground of insanity. The prisoner was not insane at any time *before* or *after* the commission of the homicide; and although all his preparations for the deed of blood were carefully and pertinently made, and the homicide itself was deliberately committed, and a motive of anger and of anger alone, apparent in his words and conduct, yet, because jurors would mark their detestation of seduction, they must wheedle with their consciences, and, letting the end justify the means, declare by their verdicts what they know to be false—that the accused in taking the life of the deceased was insane!

Such verdicts from such motives are utterly wrong in every respect, and are fatal to the peace and security of society. They lead to an abuse of the plea of insanity, which in a proper case in the most triumphant defence that can be offered in a court of justice, but which has too frequently been resorted to as the last recourse of desperate villainy. And it was never more clearly misapplied than in these cases. The "passion" which is said to be "uncontrollable" is the coolest ever exhibited! The *license* which these acquittals afford keeps the nerves of the assassin in a condition of calmness and imperturbability. He "no second stroke intends." The first blow or shot is sure to kill, and this "temporary fit of insanity" which so *conveniently* serves the perpetrator's purpose, never visited him before, and will never becloud his mind again, even for a moment, during the whole course of his natural life. And this plea of insanity being a most transparent sham in these cases, must become suspected in all others, and possibly be disregarded in the only instances where it is a righteous defence.

Nor is this all. These acquittals make an exception that operates as a most notorious, and therefore most injurious precedent for other indefensible acquittals, and a downright encouragement to the commission of the greatest crimes. We would not mitigate or defend the crime of seduction. But there are penalties against it—inadequate perhaps, but designed to punish it. Increase these penalties, if it be thought best, but do not justify those who ignore them altogether and take the law into their own hands. If the slayer of a seducer should not be amenable to the law, let a new statute be passed, declaring that whoso kills a seducer shall be deemed guiltless. He would then escape in conformity to law, not as now, in despite of law.

We are not considering a case where force was resorted to in the intercourse sought to be avenged—but where both parties to the criminal act were willing participants. Now, the blood-stained man generally, if not always, acts on information furnished by one of the *voluntary* contributors to the crime, and the one who has the best opportunity and the highest temptation to shield herself at the expense of the male confederate. In the case of very young girls, where a first love is taken advantage of, it is conceivable that they may sometimes be without fault—though this is gravely doubted. But in the case of grown women—wives and widows—they may be the chief tempters, and can in *no case* be without guilt. The evidence is offered by a *particeps criminis*, and according to the law of these cases, it could not justify a conviction in Court without corroboration. But the avenger always acts on the testimony of one of the culprits—and while it is not impossible that the guilty male participant may be screened and an innocent party accused and *slain*, yet in no case does the assassin execute his wrath on more than one of the guilty parties. He spares the female, and the authorities never prosecute her. And thus all women who may contemplate such a crime, are lulled into security by the impunity always accorded to them.

But this judicial condonement of murder cannot be allowed to continue. There are signs of a reaction. These verdicts of acquittal are more difficult to obtain than formerly. Jurors are beginning to realize that the safety of society is endangered by permitting any man to indulge the luxury of a murderous revenge—that we live in a community governed by law, and that *all* lawbreakers must be punished; and the first case of conviction will be the prelude to conviction in all similar cases. Such a reformation will strike terror into the ranks of all those who contemplate this crime. They will hesitate to proceed, lest that "wild justice" heretofore meted out to but one of their kind, should give way to the swift and certain retribution of the laws upon both the guilty agents. And if it could be generally believed that the authorities would seek to punish both the criminals, the first successful prosecution might well nigh lead to the practical abolition of the crime.

Concentration of Wealth.

Baron Rothschild is reported to have died worth four hundred millions of dollars, and greatly regretted by the poor of the neighborhood where he lived.

The first fact is an overwhelming proof of the tendencies of modern civilization toward *concentration*; for if we mistake not, this enormous fortune is the growth of but three generations. This tendency to concentration is evident in the alarming growth of our great cities both in this country and in Europe. London increased in the decade from 1851 to 1861 some half a million souls, (440,000)—equal to a city like Philadelphia. The great increase of *our* cities is not accounted for by the increase of the whole country, but is caused by the same tendencies which are at work in the Old World.

Not only is this tendency evident in these great cities, but it is found in all departments of manufacture and trade. To-day and with us it is strikingly apparent in such bazaars as Stewart's and Claflin's. Already under these two roofs, which cover one to two acres each, are gathered all that pertains to the dress of men and women, all fabrics for household uses and many other articles. Thus a retail dealer may here select a complete stock, may have it packed and shipped without wetting the soles of his shoes.

There is no reason why this class of merchants shall not or do not undersell all smaller ones. They buy larger quantities, they control mills, they do their business with one set of experienced men, *and they can undersell others even if they do not*.

Now all mankind will buy where they can buy cheapest, and there is no reason to doubt but that such establishments as these, in another generation of thirty years, will swallow up all the smaller ones. It is inevitable, And why not? If the great end and purpose of life is to buy cheap and sell dear, why not? Because the great end and aim of life is not to buy cheap and sell dear, but is to so organize society that it shall perfect the bodily and spiritual welfare of the race, and insure comfort and happiness to men. Will this vast aggregation of business and wealth in few hands secure this? It is evident that it will not, unless along with the rights of wealth go the duties of wealth.

We hear a rumor that some of our great capitalists propose to erect, near their wonderful establishments, perfect and complete houses for their clerks and workmen, supplied with every convenience, to be furnished at *the smallest cost*. There will be reading rooms, rooms for games and for exercise, a good public table, a coöperative laundry, bath-houses, &c.

We venture to hope that this is true, and that our millionaires propose to *use* their money as well as to get it, and thus to mark the civilization of the New World by a beneficent use of wealth, and not by its vulgar display.

How Shall Women be Tried?

The singular activity displayed by certain good ladies of New York in the case of Hester Vaughan, condemned for infanticide, in Pennsylvania, has not been accounted for. Gov. Geary assured them that their services were not, and had not been needed, to induce him to act with justice and mercy. But the preamble to the resolutions passed at the meeting at Cooper Institute may seem to explain it. The preamble sets forth the justice and necessity of woman being tried by her *peers*, that is woman must be tried by woman.

In this day, when the hard facts of life seem to be crowding large numbers of women to the wall, and they are looking with frightened eyes for protection and help, it may be asked, "Will this help them?" It may be well for us not to lose sight of a great fact, as old as human nature, and ordained for some wise purpose, we have always supposed,—viz., that woman being by nature weaker in body than man, man the stronger is inspired with a certain desire to protect and defend the weaker; and out of this has grown the old feeling of chivalry and the modern sentiment of deference. We have always supposed that these were God-inspired, and therefore not to be lightly undermined or destroyed. We come now to another fact, the direct offspring of this wise and subtle instinct; it is that man's judgments of woman have been more merciful than woman's judgments of woman, while woman's condemnation of man has been less savage than man's.

If this be so, we may venture to suggest that woman will gain nothing by being tried by woman, but the reverse. We may venture to doubt the wisdom of the preamble; we may venture to suggest that if woman insists upon doing the dreary business of sitting on juries, she shall sit on men, and so secure them a greater measure of kindness than they now get from their fellow-jurors.

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet Making—The Liberal Difficulty.

Four appointments to Cabinet offices in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry have been officially announced, and it is evident that the list put forth by the *Observer*, and confirmed as to its general accuracy by the *Times*, upon which we commented yesterday, was incorrect in several important particulars. To begin with, Mr. Layard, who discovered Nineveh—or, according to the wits of the day, was discovered by Nineveh—is to be President of the Board of Trade, and not Mr. Bright. Mr. Austin Bruce is to be the Home Secretary, and the Post Office is given to the Marquis of Hartington. Neither of the two is in Parliament at present, both having lost their seats at the recent election, and seats will have to be found for them by some means before February. It does not look as if Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet-making was going on quite so swimmingly as we were assured in the earlier part of the week. He cannot secure John Bright after all, it seems, and it is not a promising beginning when he was to confer two important offices upon men who have been left out in the cold, and who have to induce two occupants of safe Liberal seats to resign in their favor, "for the good of the party." The appointment of Mr. Layard is decidedly injudicious. He has never shown signs of statesmanship of any kind, or of anything more than the most ordinary official ability, and has the knack of making himself intensely disliked by members on both sides of the House. While Mr. Bright in the Cabinet could have proved a tower of strength to the Ministry. Mr. Layard's presence will be a dangerous source of weakness. Mr. Disraeli's prompt and unexpected resignation was an admirable stroke of policy. He evidently felt that his only chance laid in the dissensions of his opponents, and he very wisely gives them as much time as possible to quarrel in. It almost looks as if they had begun already. We yesterday expressed our doubts as to the possibility of Mr. Bright serving in the same Cabinet with Lord Clarendon. The services of one or the other will have to be dispensed with, and it will require all Mr. Gladstone's tact and powers of conciliation to obviate dissension and ill-feeling among his supporters at the very outset.

MINOR TOPICS.

When a thing is to be done at all, we are glad to see it well done. We think we may fairly congratulate the *Tribune* on the success of its effort to satisfy Gen. Grant that he ought not to offer Senator Doolittle a place in his Cabinet. This success is due to the earnestness and sincerity of the effort. Our neighbor did in this, as Brummel tried to do in tying his cravat—gave his mind wholly to the work. Such devotion to a great and worthy object seldom goes unrewarded. If the *Tribune* will now bend its energies to a similar protest against the appointment of Fernando Wood to be Secretary of the Treasury, the country may escape a great calamity. It can invent an excuse for an argumentative protest in that case, quite as easily as it found one for the other; and we presume it can make it quite as cogent and conclusive.

Deacon Andrews has been found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Gen. Cole has been acquitted, and is now receiving the "congratulations" of the insane.

Both Houses of Congress were very indignant over the President's Message. After being read in the House, it was denounced as disgraceful and dishonorable in its terms; and Gen. Schenck caused it to be disposed of in a very summary manner. In the Senate about half of the message had been gone through with, when its further reading was opposed; and while the discussion was going on, a motion for adjournment was carried. Mr. Johnson has begun worse with this session of Congress than was expected, and it looks as though he would embarrass legislation and keep up the quarrel till the close of his term.

Judge Sutherland said yesterday from his seat on the Bench, that "there is no such thing in law as *uncontrollable passion*." The Judge is behind the age. Men are constantly acquitted of murders which it is conceded they have committed, on the ground of "uncontrollable passion." The technical term used to designate this state of mind is insanity;—but the fact was expressed by the homicide who said that he was "so *mad* when he killed the man that he didn't know what he was about." He was acquitted of course. Let the Judge read the recent Criminal reports of the country and revise his opinion.

It is now understood that Congress will begin its holiday recess a week from Monday next. The proceedings indicate a disposition for prompt and active work, without a great deal of talk. Mr. Washburne said yesterday that the Committee on Appropriations would remain in Washington during the recess, and prepare their measures so as to have them ready on the January reassembling. We have promises of retrenchment and economy that seem to be honest and genuine.

The House yesterday took a step toward rehabilitating Virginia in her State rights. As originally reported by Mr. Bingham, the bill provided for an election in January next, on the third Wednesday; but Mr. Washburne desired to postpone it to April, on the second Tuesday; and then Gen. Butler desired to postpone it till May, on the fourth Thursday. The later proposition was adopted, and the bill passed. We shall next have action in regard to the State of Mississippi; and after that Texas only, the "Lone Star State," will remain for the disposition of Congress.

Secretary Browning, of the Interior Department, is evidently opposed to any increase of the President's salary. He says nothing about it, but his argument in favor of increasing the compensation of the *Vice-President* is evidently intended to hit the proposition sideways. He also seeks an increased remuneration for the Judiciary, for Cabinet officers, for assistant Secretaries and for clerks in the Departments. His plan of undermining the proposition to increase the President's salary is by demanding an increase in the salaries of all other officers.

They have news in Havana that the United States is negotiating for the purchase of Cuba. It is a mistake. We do not wish to purchase Cuba. We do not mean to purchase Cuba. We are determined not to purchase Cuba.

There are two "patriots" in Congress at all events. Mr. W. E. Robinson says that "if he had his will no man should eat his dinner, no woman marry a husband and no business of life be carried on, until there was a declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain," on account of the imprisonment of Fenians by the British Government; and "Mr. F. Wood concurred entirely in the views of his colleague." What a cheerful prospect these gentlemen hold out to us. And what a great thing it is to be patriotic, and take sound, practical and sensible views of all great public questions. Will Gen. Grant please take notice that these are two gentlemen for his Cabinet. The *Tribune* will probably write a column or so to show that they ought not to go into it, because they are disloyal; and perhaps the *Tribune* is right.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, praises the management of his Department. He says that "while claiming no exemption from error, it is a gratifying reflection that the duties intrusted to me have been acceptably performed." He also says that the "record, through a most important period of our country's history, shows a not unsuccessful administration of our naval affairs." He also recounts the events of his career, and says that they show the "faithful and economical administration of the Navy Department." We are sure Secretary Welles is entitled to all the praise he gives himself.

The *Tribune* complains of our "excessive familiarity" with the internal revenue affairs of New-York, and of the troublesome questions we have been putting about them, in connection with the operations of Mr. Fullerton, and wants us to answer its query "as to the authorship of the garbled letter of Mr. Evarts, which was given to the public as coming directly from the Attorney-General, and which differed materially from the one afterward given by the *Tribune*." We will do this with the greatest pleasure. We cut the letter from the *Evening Post*, and printed it just as we found it there. We have seen the other version to which the *Tribune* refers, but have no reason to believe it any more accurate than the other.

Gen. Grant claimed credit for himself at the Union League the other night, for having shown a good example to our public men, in refraining from speech-making. Grant deserves the credit he claims. His example in this respect has been of the greatest benefit to the country. Those who say he does'nt deliver speeches because he *can't* deliver them, fail to remember how quickly and easily any free and independent American citizen can learn the art of speechifying.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

A new opera bouffe—new at least to America—was produced here last evening. It is called "Les Bavards"—a title which is not translatable, but which means something like the Chatterers. There is a species of talk which the English call "nagging"—an incessant patter of words going round everything and touching nothing. A certain *Sarmiento* is afflicted with a wife who addicts herself to this habit. Not being blessed with a large exchequer of words himself, he is naturally made uneasy, and feels himself nonplussed. Suddenly he comes upon an adventurer whose vocabulary is inexhaustible. Without knowing that this adventurer is in love with his niece, and only needs a pretence to get into his house, he persuades him at once to confront his wife and talk her from her position. This he does successfully, and by the movement of the plot wins as his reward the hand of the lady he loves.

On this simple thread, borrowed, we are told, from Cervantes, a charming piece has been constructed. The dialogue is compact and witty, the situations are as ludicrous as those in the "Barber of Seville," and there is not a word that cannot, from beginning to end, be repeated in the presence of ladies.

Mlle. Tostee was the adventurer—*Roland*, by name. A nattier adventurer has never been seen on the stage. Neither the music nor the attire embarrassed her. She sang with perfect *abandon* all the *morceaux* that came to her part, and acted as she only can act. Mlle. Duclos, who was brought to the front on this occasion, was also good as the virago, *Beatrix*. M. Leduc as *Torribe*, was simply admirable. The immobility of his face, and the real humor of everything he did, brought down the constant applause of the audience. Mlle. Lambele and M. Duschesne were also excellent. The full chorus of Mr. Bateman's double company was employed. It is necessary to hear the singers to know what chorus singing really means. The Italian opera has never possessed such a well-balanced number of voices. The orchestra, under M. Birgfeld, was also good. In every other respect of production the opera was placed on the stage in Mr. Bateman's usually careful manner. The scenery and costumes were new and appropriate. Nothing, in this way, is ever neglected. The two scenes necessary for the two acts were excellent and the dresses were splendid.

The music of the opera will rank with Offenbach's best, albeit not in his familiar style. It is evident that the texture of the score has been carefully made, and that the composer has tried to do something good. The pieces are mainly concerted pieces, and as such are very effective. Public appreciation, which does not run in the way, was so marked last night that these pieces were vociferously encored. Of solos—strictly speaking—there are none. The introductory couplets, which take the place of the solos—but lead to something else—were received with enthusiasm, and even the chorus was applauded. Unlike most of Offenbach's music, this requires to be heard more than once.

An act of "Barbe-Bleue" was played after "Les Bavards."

Pacific Railroad Enterprise.

The wonderful spirit and energy with which the Pacific Railroad is being carried out has recently led the London *Times* to make some very complimentary remarks about the American genius for great undertakings. Hardly less wonderful is the story to us who are so much nearer the scene of activity, and who are familiar with its progress. It appears that 940 miles of the route west from the Missouri River have already been traversed by the locomotive, and of this distance fully 400 miles have been constructed the current year, or at the average rate of nearly a mile and a half per working day! Although the recent severe storms have probably put an end to the work on that portion of the line for the Winter, 400 miles is a prodigious feat of railroad building, if not another mile were built within the year.

Even more wonderful is the story of achievement on the western section of the road extending eastward from the Pacific waters. After being severely tasked for four years in hewing a pathway over and through the precipitous sides of the Sierra Nevada mountains, the Central Pacific Company emerged with the Summer into the open country lying eastward of the snowy range, and at last accounts were at the head waters of the Humboldt River, not far from the head of Salt Lake. This is a progress of more than 300 miles during the working season. Nor is this all. The 12,000 laborers, mostly Chinese, are still pushing onward at the rate of fifty to sixty miles a month, and, it is believed, will be able to work all Winter by reason of the more genial climate favoring the great interior basin. By next July, when the news is flashed across Europe that the Pacific Railroad, of nearly 2,000 miles in length, has been completed within five years, will not the eyes of the world be opened to American ideas? Our news columns yesterday contained the best evidence that the road is a good one, in the testimony of the special commission recently appointed by the President, in which they say:

> "Heavy trains or rails, ties and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, 445 miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material or equipment, and is worthy of its character as a great national work. The telegraph line is first-class."

This is the more gratifying as there have been impressions that somehow the Government officers were allowing some portions of the road to be slighted in order to hasten the completion of the whole. Of the interval yet to be constructed, the greater part is already graded, and working parties will be kept at the tunnels in the Wasatch Mountains all Winter. There is, therefore, a very fair prospect of the continuous rail being laid before the middle of 1869. The demand for this road for domestic and Government purposes would have justified its construction; but it will have the effect besides of stimulating our settlements and trade on the Pacific beyond all present estimate.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

THE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Washburne to-day made a statement with reference to the business of the House, in which he said that the Committee on Appropriations would probably not be able to report any of their bills before the recess, and that if a recess is taken, say on Monday, the 21st inst., the Committee will remain here and prepare their measures, so as to have them in readiness for action on the reassembling of Congress, on the 5th of January. Although no action was had toward fixing the time for the recess, the date named by Mr. Washburne is generally accepted as the time when it will begin, to last two weeks.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The House to-day passed a bill providing for an election in Virginia. It was reported from the Reconstruction Committee by Judge Bingham, and at first provided that the election be held on the 20th of January next. This was opposed by various members in the discussion which followed, on the ground that it would be virtually impossible to secure a fair expression of the vote of the State under the auspices of the present Executive power. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to amend by substituting the second Tuesday of April, and Gen. Butler, by naming the fourth Thursday of May. After considerable discussion, the latter proposition was adopted, and the bill was then further amended by providing for the meeting of the Legislature on the first Tuesday of September following. The bill then passed without a call of the yeas and nays.

THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS.

The departure of the Peruvian iron-clads from New-Orleans—formerly the *Oneonta* and the *Cahawba*—renders the following statement of the adjustment of the difficulty interesting: Our Government was anxious to permit the vessels to depart, and the Spanish Minister, Señor Goni, wrote to his Home Government, expressing the opinion that it would be safe to comply, and that the vessels were intended for hostile purposes against Chili, rather than Spain. His Government replied, leaving the matter entirely at his discretion. He then proposed to Mr. Seward that he would waive any opposition to the departure of the vessels, if he, Mr. Seward, would agree that they should not be used against Spain. Mr. Seward declined to give bonds for Peru's good conduct, but it was finally arranged by Señor Garcia, the Peruvian Minister, pledging his Government, in a note to Mr. Seward, not to use the vessels against Spain. This was communicated to the Spanish Minister, who deemed it satisfactory, and withdrew all opposition to the sailing of the monitors. This matter, it will be remembered, was before Congress for several months at the last session.

CONGRESS AND THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message was sent to both Houses of Congress to-day. In the Senate it received an extraordinary, but perhaps not an unmerited or unexpected reception. The Senate refused, by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-two, to listen to his criticisms of their legislation and the expression of financial views which have been repudiated by the loyal people of the country. The vote was taken on a motion to adjourn, but it necessarily involved the question of dispensing with the reading of the Message. It is very probable, however, that the document may be allowed to be read to-morrow.

In the House it produced a still greater sensation. Its reading was patiently listened to, but at the conclusion thereof the indignation of the House burst forth in severe denunciation of its financial heresies by Messrs. Schenck, Washburne of Illinois, and Broomall. Its allusions to reconstruction affairs were expected, but the point blank repudiation doctrine advocated took the House by surprise. Gen. Schenck was severe on its financial recommendations, and the customary motion to refer the Message to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was refused, and the Message was simply ordered to be laid on the table and printed. This will cause the printing of only about five hundred copies, instead of ten or twenty thousand, as heretofore.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Military Committee of the House have agreed to report a bill to transfer the Soldiers' Home near this city, now occupied by soldiers disabled in the service prior to the rebellion, to the control of the Governors of the National Asylums for disabled volunteers.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

Mr. Evarts commenced his argument in the Supreme Court to-day on the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. He submitted that the Government of a country had the right to say what shall be its money, and how it shall serve its purposes as a measure of value and a medium of exchange, including its efficacy as a legal-tender; that no theory of personal rights could withdraw either of these subjects from the sphere of Government; that the regulation of the subject of legal-tender is a subordinate and administrative means in the execution of some duty, or in aid of some authority of Government. He barely opened his argument to-day, and will probably finish it to-morrow.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committee appointed in caucus, yesterday, to consider the question of the Committees, had a meeting this morning. A motion to remove Mr. Henderson from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Indian Affairs was lost by one vote. Messrs. Conkling, Pomeroy and Rice voted for the removal, and Messrs. Edmunds, Trumbull, Sherman and Ramsey against it. It is believed that there will be no change whatever in the other Committees except the addition of one or more Southern members to all of them. Mr. E. B. Washburne to-day resigned his position as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. He will succeed the late Mr. Thaddeus Stevens as the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, will succeed to the Committee on Commerce, and a new member will be added to each.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Union Pacific Railway Company have received bonds for another twenty miles of their road, making sixty miles received since the report of the Interior Department Commission. There are still eighty miles in arrears. The whole question will probably be amicably arranged.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

In this week's number of *Every Saturday*, Mr. Charles Dickens commences a series of papers entitled "New Uncommercial Samples." The first paper will be a description of his voyage home in the *Russia* last Spring, and is very entertaining.

The artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building, as well as those of No. 1,267 Broadway, will open their studios every Saturday afternoon, from 2 o'clock till 5.

Rev. Robert J. Parvin, of New-York, reported missing from the ill-fated steamer *United States*, burnt on the Ohio last Friday night, was formerly rector of St. Stephen's Church at Pittsfield, Mass.

Father Cleveland, the venerable city missionary of Boston, handed this note to President Grant at the reception in the St. James Hotel the other day:

To Gen. Ulysses S. Grant: My Dear and Honored Sir: "Happy he who hath the God of Jacob for his help—whose hope is in the Lord his God." That such Divine help may be continued to you, in the future as in the past, is the fervent prayer of your aged friend,
CHARLES CLEVELAND,
Dec. 4, 1868. Born June 21, 1772.

Henry Clapp, Jr., has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of New-York.

The estate of the late Hon. James Arnold, in New-Bedford, Mass., is estimated at $1,600,000. It is said that his will is very minute in its provisions. His large and valuable real estate in Providence is given to his relatives in that city. Handsome bequests are made to several clergymen, who have been pastors of the Unitarian Church in New-Bedford, and to some other persons, not relatives, for whom he has for many years manifested a kindly regard. A generous sum is placed in the hands of trustees, the income to be appropriated to relieve the needs of the poor of New-Bedford, and there is one other bequest for educational purposes. His private residence, with its ample grounds, one of the most attractive places in that section of the State, is given to his nephew, Hon. William J. Rotch, who also is one of the residuary legatees.

The prominent arrivals at the principal City hotels, yesterday, were as follows: Count de Turenne, of the French Legation, and Mr. Baltazzi Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Sir Charles Bright, of England: Hon. S. T. Van Buren, of Fishkill, and Mr. Donovan, of England, are at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, is at the Astor House. Hon. Wm. Wendell, of Albany, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, and Hon. W. H. Ferry, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

TELEGRAMS.

ITALY.

Mount Etna in Eruption—The Surrounding Country Devastated.

VALLETTA, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Dispatches from Sicily report a fresh eruption of Mount Etna on Tuesday night. The volcano broke out with increased violence, ejecting flame and lava until 5 o'clock this morning. The torrents of lava devastated the surrounding country.

The ashes from the crater fell on the town of Aci Reale, and were blown even into the streets of Messina. At last accounts the mountain was enveloped in smoke, and labored with deafening detonations.

Great crowds have gathered on the northern shore of Malta to witness the magnificent spectacle, which, though 120 miles distant, is distinctly visible.

THE HIBERNIA.

Names of the Passengers Known to be Saved.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The following additional particulars of the loss of the steamship *Hibernia* have been obtained:

The principal cause of the disaster was the breaking of the screw-shaft inside the screw-pipe. The screw got loose and damaged the stern-post and pipe, causing a fearful leak, through which a large volume of water rushed into the hold. Every attempt was made to save the ship, but a strong gale prevailed at the time, with a heavy sea, and it was found impossible to stop the leak. The steamer was rapidly settling, when the boats were lowered, and the passengers and crew were all embarked. Excellent order was maintained by the ship's officers, who kept the crew under control, and prevented all panic among the passengers.

The two boats previously reported saved were picked up by the ship *Star of Hope*, bound for Aberdeen. The Captain of the *Hibernia* was landed at John O'Groat's House.

The following is a list of those known to be saved:

Passengers—Messrs. Bethel, Cox, Brewster, Robinson, Mason, Forbes, Deveny, Rogers, Rickart, Holm, Moser, Austin, McGowan, Mackintosh, Irvine; Revs. B. McPheely and J. O'Connor; Mmes. Bethel, Cox, Webb, Melvine, Morrill, McGowan; Misses Boyle, Rogerson, Campbell, McGowan and two children.

Crew—Capt. Munroe, Dr. Barclay, Purser Wm. Brown and twenty-one others.

SPAIN.

The Republican Demonstration at Cadiz—The Insurgents not put Down.

MADRID, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The *Gazette* of this city says the report of the suppression of the armed Republican demonstration at Cadiz, a few days ago, was premature. At last accounts the insurgents were still in arms, and were attempting to make terms with the Government troops under flag of truce.

Communication with Cadiz is interrupted. It is said that many families are about to leave there. The insurgents demand an armistice, which will probably be granted, and they will be allowed to evacuate the city. The Hotel de Ville and many of the adjoining houses are now held by the insurgents.

Gen. De Rode has been appointed to the chief command of the troops in the Department of Andalusia.

M. Monge has been appointed Commandant at Havana, *vice* M. Aldonado.

Gen. Makuma has been made Captain-General of Seville.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Declares that Peace Must be Maintained.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a manifesto addressed to the army, in which he says: "The country wants peace, and we must maintain it. I am satisfied with the laws recently adopted for the reorganization of the army throughout the empire. Austria and Hungary are now equally interested in the grandeur and security of the empire. It is my wish that the army, navy and landwehr ever remain united."

PRUSSIA.

The Foreign Affairs of North Germany.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Count Von Bismarck, in the Prussian House of Deputies to-day, assented to the proposal to carry the expenses of the foreign affairs of North Germany to the Budget after 1870.

In answer to a proposition that Prussia should follow the liberal example of Austria, he asserted that the Prussian people had enjoyed all the liberties now inaugurated by Austria for over twenty years.

FRANCE.

Editors and Printers Fined in Paris.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The editor and publisher of the *Revue Politique* have been fined one thousand francs each, for publishing and encouraging subscriptions for the Baudin Monument. Each printer employed in the office of the above-named paper was fined five hundred francs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Official Announcement of the Members of the New Cabinet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The following Cabinet appointments are officially announced:

Right Hon. George J. Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board.

Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General.

Mr. Austin Henry Layard, President of the Board of Trade.

Right Hon. Henry A. Bruce has accepted the appointment of Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is now ready to consider any counter proposals made by the United States in the *Alabama* case. The *Telegraph* adds: The competence of Lord Clarendon to carry out the negotiations is undoubted. The concessions which were made by Lord Stanley are an earnest of the spirit animating English politicians in dealing with the matter. All that can be honorably granted will be. America can accept no less and desires no more.

HUNGARY.

Close of the Session of Parliament.

PESTH, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Hungarian Parliament closed its session to-day.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the Ship John Duncan—Eleven Persons Drowned.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The ship *John Duncan*, from St. Johns, N. B., for Liverpool, capsized in the middle of the Atlantic and was lost. The Captain, his wife and nine of the crew were drowned.

[The *Duncan* was built at Carleton, New-Brunswick, in 1855, and was owned by J. Reed & Co., of St. John. She was rated at 927 tons, A 1 of the second class.]

CUBA.

Another Battle with the Rebels Reported—Sixty Killed and Many Wounded.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The *Diario* publishes an account of another battle which took place at Guantamo, near Santiago de Cuba. The *Diario* says the rebels were defeated with a loss of sixty killed and 200 wounded. The loss of the Government troops is not stated.

Trade in the island is very dull, and complete stagnation prevails in all the markets.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Business Prospects—The Whaling Season Better than was Expected—Whalers Arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Advices from Honolulu to Nov. 18 have been received here. Business there was quite brisk.

Señor Codina and his servant, the sole survivors of the party on board the bark *Cayall*, which was seized by Chinese coolies while on their voyage from Callao to Arequipa, (the particulars of which have been heretofore reported,) arrived at Honolulu, from the Ochotsk Sea by the whaleship *Sea Breeze*.

There will probably be a scarcity of tonnage for oil, whalers having done so much better than the early reports indicated.

The bark *Behring* had arrived from Amoor River, and was loading with oil for New-Bedford.

The whaleship *Adeline* sailed on a cruise and arrived home Nov. 17.

Whaleships arrived since Nov. 14: *Sea Breeze*, with 1,100 bbls. oil and 15,000 lbs. bone; *Nile*, with 735 bbls. oil and 6,000 lbs. bone; *Hercules*, with 350 bbls. oil and 3,000 lbs. bone, and *Ohio*, with 1,150 bbls. oil and 20,000 lbs. bone.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company Sued for $5,000,000—Two Schooners Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Commissioner of Emigration has sued the Pacific Mail Company for a violation of the Passenger act, placing the penalties at $5,000,000.

The schooner *Thomas Woodward*, hence for Sitka, Nov. 15, was wrecked off Cape Mudy, near Victoria. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The treasure and all hands were saved.

The schooner *C. P. Heustis* capsized off Fort Ross, Dec. 5. The crew and passengers were saved, but the vessel and cargo were a total loss.

During the voyage of the ship *Herifordshire* from Liverpool, an American seaman named John Cromd wounded the first mate and killed the second officer of the vessel.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

More of the Nova Scotia Repeal Scheme—A Severe Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

It is reported that Mr. Howe has received propositions from Sir John A. Macdonald, with a statement showing financial modifications to be recommended to the Dominion Parliament in favor of Nova Scotia.

The *Chronicle* advocates the formation of Repeal Leagues, and calls upon the Repealers of Halifax to set the ball in motion.

The *Citizen* contradicts by authority the statement that Mr. Howe broke up the Repeal Organization of New-Brunswick.

A terrific gale passed over Halifax on Monday night, and about thirty vessels were damaged in the harbor.

ARKANSAS.

Great Excitement in Conway County—Murders by Whites and Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock, Ark., reports that a series of horrible outrages had been perpetrated near Lewisburg, Conway County. On Saturday night, the 3d inst., a disguised party went to the house of Alvin and Wash Lewis, colored men, living near that town with two white prostitutes, who had been repeatedly ordered to leave the county on account of their bad character. The party broke into the house and killed Wash, and ran Alvin off. On Saturday, Capt. Matthews' Company of colored militia went to the neighborhood, and meeting Joe Jackson and Robert Perry on a cotton wagon, arrested them. Four of the negroes then took Perry into a cane field, stood him against a tree, and shot one of his ears off. He broke from them and escaped. They then shot Jackson, and left him mortally wounded. He was found in a dying condition, but was able to tell who committed the crime before he expired. The negroes then went to the house of Mr. Hooper, aged 60 years, whom they carried off, and afterwards shot down in the road, his assailants afterwards saying he had tried to escape. The Sheriff, who is a Republican, says that Hooper was murdered, and he told the citizens to organize and place themselves under him and he would arrest Matthews and his band, although he thought it would involve a conflict with the militia and negroes. He also sent a petition to Gov. Clayton to disband the militia there. The greatest excitement exists, and the arrests continue.

New-York Central Railroad Election—Directors Chosen.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

There is no excitement or interest felt here in regard to the New-York Central Railroad election for directors. The poll will be closed at 2 o'clock. Up to this hour (1:30 P. M.) the following is the only ticket voted:

For Directors—Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New-York; Daniel Torrance, of New-York; William H. Vanderbilt, of New-York; Horace F. Clark, of New-York; James H. Banker, of New-York; Augustus Schell, of New-York; Samuel F. Barger, of New-York; Henry Baxter, of New-York; Joseph Harker, of New-York; William A. Kissam, of New-York; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, and James F. Jay, of Detroit, Mich. For Inspectors of the next Election—Sidney T. Fairchild, of Albany, N. Y.; Lansing Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y.; Nicholas B. La Bau, of Luzerne, N. Y.

At a meeting of the newly-elected directors of the New-York Central Railroad, held to-day, Cornelius Vanderbilt was unanimously elected President, and Daniel Torrance, Vice-President. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That although the Board of Directors of this Company have full confidence in the correctness of the stock account of the Company, and have no doubt as to the validity of every share outstanding, they do, nevertheless, for the greater satisfaction of the stockholders, invite Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, Hon. Charles Stebbins, of Cazenovia, and Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, to act as a Committee to examine the stock-books of the Company and report thereon.

A Philadelphia Printer Cuts the Throat of his Mother.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Hugh Craig was arrested here to-day on a charge of cutting his mother's throat early this morning, while in bed. He is a compositor, 20 years old, and has recently given indications of insanity. He was found in bed with his hands and clothes bloody. Mrs. Craig was removed to the hospital in a critical condition. There are some hopes of saving her life.

The Kingston Murder—Sentence of Deacon Andrews.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The jury in the case of Deacon Samuel M. Andrews, charged with the murder of Cornelius Holmes, came into Court at 1 o'clock last night, after having been out four hours. They returned a verdict guilty of manslaughter, and the Court thereupon sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for a term of twenty years.

More Earthquakes in California Predicted Immediately.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Prof. Delessier, of Kingston, Jamaica, who, a long time in advance, announced the days on which the earthquakes would visit St. Thomas, Chili and Peru, announces that there will be an earthquake in California in the vicinity of the 9th and 11th of December.

The steamer *Morro Castle*, from New-York Dec. 3, arrived here to-day, having touched at Nassau.

An Injunction in the Erie Railroad Case Dissolved.

ITHACA, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Boardman dissolved the injunction granted by Justice Cardozo, restraining Receiver Davies from taking possession of the Erie Railway. Hon. Noah Davis appeared in behalf of Mr. Davies, and Ex-Judge Bosworth and Messrs. Rumsey and Spencer in behalf of the Erie Company.

Commutation of Sentence of a Murderer.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The sentence of death, by hanging, on the 8th day of January, 1869, imposed on Christian Garlies, of Buffalo, for the murder of Marcus Weeden, has been commuted, by Gov. Fenton, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Auburn.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 9.—The boiler building connected with the Atlanta Mills in Millbury was destroyed by fire last night. The mills were greatly endangered, but were saved without serious damage. The fire originated in a quantity of wood stored in the upper part of the boiler building. The loss is between $2,000 and $3,000.

Newburyport, Dec. 9.—Bailey's hat factory was destroyed by fire this morning, with most of its contents.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—The dry goods store of Cupping & Sowden, in Lake-street, was damaged to the amount of $80,000 by fire last evening. They are insured in the Phœnix, Ætna, City, and American Companies, of Hartford; Howard, International, Security, Manhattan, Citizens,' Home, and other companies, of New-York.

Syracuse, Dec. 9.—Townsend Block, containing five stores, was badly damaged by fire this morning. The loss on the stock in the stores amounts to about $20,000, and on the building to about $15,000. The principal losers are F. E. Carroll, plumber and gas-fitter; Hawkins, Stewart & Co., stoves and hardware; Pease, Johnson & Plaisted, stoves and hardware; Michael Heitz, saloon, and Sniper & Frost, saloon. Two stores were owned by M. H. Post, of New-York, one by Mr. Rainor, and the others by the occupants. Whiny Block narrowly escaped destruction.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 9.—Charles Clark, United States Marshal, left here to-day for Portland, with the alleged incendiary of the recent fires at the United States Arsenal. The trial will commence to-morrow. Capt. Varney, of the Watertown Arsenal, will be in temporary command of the Arsenal here during Col. Buell's absence, attending the trial.

Boston, Dec. 9.—A fire occurred this evening in the four-story granite building known as the Albany Block, corner of Bulfinch-street and Bowdoin-square. It was occupied by Jones & Hoyt, boots and shoes; G. W. Ingalls, boots and shoes; Lysander G. Wilbur, druggist and apothecary; Freeman & Taylor, trunks and valises. Both shoe stores were burned out. The other stores were damaged. No estimate can yet be made of the individual damage. The upper stories were occupied as a lodging-house, which were damaged severely. The total loss is estimated at $30,000. The insurance is not ascertained.

Northampton, Mass., Dec. 9.—This town to-day refused, by a vote of 421 to 532, to loan its credit for $300,000 in aid of the proposed railroad from this place to North Adams, by a route which would open another line West and avoid the Hoosac Tunnel mountains.

Cincinnati, Dec. 9.—George Flanders, engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, who was shot at the time of the Adams Express robbery at Brownstown, Indiana, last July, died of his wounds to-day.

Finance, and the Monetary Condition of the Country.

A lecture on this subject was delivered last evening, at the Jerome Theatre, by A. H. Almy, Esq., before a very small audience. Mr. Almy drew a parallel between the condition of the country and that of a merchant who has suspended payment but is not insolvent. The Government should, he thought, do as the merchant does under similar circumstances, draw up a balance-sheet and prove its solvency. There would be no occasion for paying off more than a small portion of the debt at present. Most of the public creditors are quite willing to wait for their money, provided the interest is punctually paid. In regard to the resumption of specie payments, nothing more, he said, was required than the reinstating of confidence in the public mind. Before the war our specie was only ten per cent. of our paper currency, and the same proportion would be sufficient now to enable us to resume specie payments, provided only confidence in the financial condition and integrity of the Government could be restored. Mr. Almy then referred to the finances of the English Government, and expressed the opinion that the high rate at which her securities sell is due, not to her great wealth, but to the small amount of liability she actually assumes. Mr. Almy advocated, as a preliminary measure, the purchase or withdrawal by the Government of some $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 of its own bonds, and the conversion of the remainder into consols or interminable annuities.

Egypt—Lecture by Mme. Audouard.

Last evening Mme. Audouard delivered a lecture on Egypt, which was the last of a course, at the Cercle Français de L'Harmonie, No. 38 Clinton-place. The fair lecturer spoke in the French language. After reciting one of Hugo's poems with feeling and effect, she gave an interesting description of the cedars of Lebanon and the Pyramids of Egypt. She also referred to the Government of Mohammed Ali, the present ruler, and asserted that the Turks, who have much power in the country, in many instances treated the Egyptians worse than South American planters treated their slaves. She alluded to the many impositions practiced on the Pasha by European traders in their compelling him to pay exorbitant prices for goods. The present Pasha, it was stated, is much esteemed, and his government is much better than that of his predecessors; but the contrary was the case. He is a cunning and cruel ruler, who does little to advance the social condition of his subjects. The lecture was listened to with much attention, and at its conclusion Mme. Audouard was warmly applauded.

Catholic Fairs.

The ladies of the Catholic churches in this City are becoming active, as Christmas approaches, in behalf of the poor of their respective parishes. The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, which held a very successful fair at the close of last month in Tammany Hall, will hold another during Christmas week in the basement of the church building. The ladies of St. Stephens' parish opened a fair on Tuesday evening in the basement of St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, which will be continued until the 1st of January. Nearly fifteen hundred tickets were sold on the first night, and there is a prospect of increasing crowds until the close. The funds will be appropriated to the new asylum for orphan children which was started a few months ago by the church, and already supports nearly one hundred children. The institution is under the charge of Sisters of Charity. A fine band of music plays each evening during the progress of the fair. An additional attraction is that of several billiard-tables, at which visitors can amuse themselves for a due consideration. Skillful players will exhibit themselves on specified nights.

The Church of St. Lawrence, in Eighty-fourth-street, of which Rev. Mr. Mulledy is pastor, is also holding a fair during the present week, which is well attended by the residents of Yorkville. The various tables are arranged with marked taste.

The ladies of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, opened a fair on Monday evening in the hall of the adjoining College, which will be continued until Saturday night.

A peculiar feature of Catholic fairs in contradistinction to those of Protestants, is the quantity of altar ornaments and priests' canonicals to be found on the tables. They are not sold. Few would want them. They are balloted for, and, when won, presented to the church to which the winner belongs.

Robbery of a Post Office.—The Post Office at East Orange was entered by burglars during Tuesday night and robbed of about $200, including $35 in mutilated currency.

M. J. Paillard & Co.,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of

MUSICAL BOXES

ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

The Toy Musical Box is a very desirable plaything for children.—*Advertisement.*

Receipt to Make Home Happy.

Let Paterfamilias call at No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John st., and purchase of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY one of their elegant Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, or numerous other articles, of the best quality, got up expressly for the HOLIDAYS for family use, and ther'll be "love at home" all the year round.—*Advertisement.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Vermont Spring Water.

Depot, No. 417 Broome-st. Saxe & Co.—*Advertisement.*

"I am glad of an opportunity to say that the California Wines introduced by your house seem of excellent quality." WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
CALIFORNIA WINES,
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st., New-York.
No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston,
Nos. 34 and 36 La Salle-st., Chicago.—*Adv.*

Gouge's system of ventilation has been in use eight years. No success no pay. Book, with hundreds of distinguished references, free. H. A. GOUGE, No. 254 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Use the Automatic Clothes Washer and Boiler. Dispenses with labor and wear of clothes. Send stamp for circular. Depot No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Buy Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye.

TRY MILLER'S 25 CENT HAIR INVIGORATOR. Sold by all Druggists. DEPOT, No. 56 Dey-st.

A Holiday Present.—Appropriate and useful. BACON'S PATENT HOME GYMNASIUM is the most complete apparatus for physical training ever invented. Dio Lewis says: "It is an important contribution to our means of physical culture, and is undoubtedly the best apparatus ever devised for home use." Descriptive circulars sent by mail free. Sent by express on receipt of price, $15, including book of instructions and illustrations. Call and examine it. BIDWELL & CO., office of the *Eclectic Magazine*, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York. Agents wanted.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

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FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.

Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

A Bad Practice.—Dosing the stomach. Stop and try WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint, free of cost, at No 170 Chatham-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Bell—Young.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. George W. Woodruff, at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, Ebenezer Bell, of Bermuda, to Euphemia Young, of this City. No cards.

Campbell—Smyth.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., by Rev. Chauncy Giles, Thomas Cooper Campbell to Ida, daughter of J. Kennedy Smyth.

Derby—Young.—At Christ Church, 5th-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, Addison Derby to Gertrude, daughter of H. W. Young, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Gates—Hegeman.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, Robert O. Gates, of Derby, Conn., to Letitia F., daughter of the late Peter A. Hegeman, Esq., of New-York City. No cards.

Rhind—Mackenzie.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at the Brick Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Dr. Murray, Mr. Alexander Rhind to Miss M. Jessie Mackenzie, daughter of George Mackenzie, Esq., all of this City.

Satterlee—Suydam.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. George B. Reese, assisted by Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Dr. Frank Le Roy Satterlee to Laura, daughter of Henry Suydam, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

Beach.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, Wm. Augustus Beach, of the firm of Beach & Campbell, aged 42 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. H. Raymond, No. 105 East 54th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Putnam County for interment on Friday morning.

Copcutt.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, Amelia Ann, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Blakeley, and wife of F. W. Copcutt, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 123 Bank-st., without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday.

Livingston.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, Helen McEvers, wife of John R. Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

O'Donohue.—On Monday, Dec. 7, Matilda Mary Irene, wife of Thomas J. O'Donohue, and on the same day, her child, Francis Xavier, aged 17 days.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brother, Joseph Riley, and her brothers-in-law, Joseph J. O'Donohue and Dennis O'Donoghue, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 208 East 17th-st., to St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be offered at 10 o'clock, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Percy.—On Monday, Dec. 7, Gilbert Percy, youngest son of Prof. Samuel R. and Jane Percy, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 47 West 38th-st.

Ridgway.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 7, 1868, Sarah Maria Ridgway, widow of James L. Ridgway, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Joseph S., James, Frank and Edgar L., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 213 Grand-av., Brooklyn, between Lafayette and De Kalb, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

Saunders.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Dr. Alexander Leonard Saunders, late of Paducah, Ky., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Paducah and Lexington papers please copy.

Smallwood.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, Rebecca Gibson, wife of Joseph L. Smallwood.

Funeral services at the residence on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

Stewart.—Of consumption, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, John Joseph Stewart, a student of New-York University College, and formerly of St. John's College, Fordham, aged 22 years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family, also the Sodality Society of St. Michael's Church, West 32d-st., and Sunday School Union, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the house of Mr. Jenkins, No. 418½ East 53d-st., (east of 1st-av.,) this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery.

Smith.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, at Whitestone, L. I., Angeline E., daughter of the late Wm. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 11th inst., at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave James-slip at 11½ A. M., and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock noon for Flushing.

Syms.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 7, John Syms, aged 77 years and 8 months.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at which time relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Relatives only will be expected to accompany the remains to the grave. Horse cars from Hoboken Ferry pass the house.

Tucker.—On Monday night, Dec. 7, William Edgar, son of John C. Tucker, aged 20 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 30 West 14th-st., without further notice.

Tappen.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Benjamin, only son of Abraham B. and Susan S. Tappen, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, Fordham, this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 10, at 1 P. M. Trains from 26th-st. at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., returning at 5 and 6½ P. M. The interment will be on Friday morning at Woodlawn.

Titus.—In Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, Anne Cozzens, widow of Crawford Titus, in the 80th year of her age.

Talcott.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1868, William H. Talcott, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex sts., Jersey City, this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Webster.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, Cecil F., aged 2 months and 1 day, only child of Frank M. and Emma G. Webster.

Funeral at the residence of his grandfather, John Bellamy, No. 89 Clinton-place, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Whitney.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1868, Virginia Belle, youngest child of William M. and Amelia Whitney, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 5 St. Luke's-place.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Gentlemen's Fine Gold American Watches	$75 00
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DR. DILLENBACK, OF BOSTON, AUTHOR of a work on Consumption, Catarrh, Sore Throat and Bronchitis will be in his New-York office No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 10 and 11. Consultations free.

THE TELESCOPE.

Prof. ALEXANDER'S Lecture before the American Institute on the TELESCOPE is published in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Dec. 9.

Price five cents. For sale by all newsmen. Subscription price $2 per annum. The remaining ten lectures will all be published in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and will be well worth a year's subscription.

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JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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GREAT SUCCESS OF THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION.
GREATER INDUCEMENTS FOR THE SECOND.

The first award to the patrons of the ATHENÆUM took place on Saturday, Dec. 1, according to announcement. FRANK LESLIE, Esq., having purchased, on Thursday last, books to the amount of FORTY DOLLARS, received eight certificates of membership, and one of these proved to be the fortunate number. Thus, without any risk, Mr. Leslie has become the owner of James Hart's fine picture of "Meadow Lands," valued at $2,500.

The second award of premiums to the patrons of the ATHENÆUM will take place
SATURDAY, JAN. 9,
and will consist of the following paintings, valued at over $10,000, viz.:

Constant Mayer's "Maud Muller;" De Haas' "North Coast of England;" Mignot's "Source of the Susquehanna;" Bierstadt's "Castle on the Rhine;" Kensett's "Newport;" Cassilear's "Lake George;" Richards' "Golden Summer;" Bellows' "Brookside."

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AMONG THE TREES, BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT, in PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for January.

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PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY contains the opening chapters of Richard B. Kimball's new story "TO-DAY," a romance.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee will meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

Executive Committee will meet at 7½.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB, Secretary.

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Coupon, 1881...	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅝	111
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5-20 Coupon, '62.	111	111¼	10-40 Coupon....	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107¼	107½	Gold....	135¼	135⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107¾	108	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99¼	99½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110¼	110½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO

BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

No. 3 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,
issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, three of the corporators named in the act of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Scotia Coal Company," passed the second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Scotia Coal Company, by said act incorporated, will be held on the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the hour of three in the afternoon, at the office of William B. Scott, number forty-four Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the United States of America, at which time and place we have determined that said meeting shall be held, in pursuance of the third section of said act.

Dated the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. MAHLON VAIL, W. B. SCOTT, WALTER VAIL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CENTRAL COAL-MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1868.

A general meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held as above on the 12th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will remain open from 12 M. until 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 13, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., NO. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 5.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the evening of SATURDAY, 12th, to the morning of the 26th December instant, prior to the election of directors, to be held on 24th instant. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Dec. 1, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due Jan. 1, 1869, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
Opposite City Hall.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
New-York, Dec. 2, 1868.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Co., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 26th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, No. 66 Cedar-st.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF thirty per cent. upon claims against this bank, which have been proved and allowed, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, at the office, No 66 Cedar-st. By order of the Comptroller of the Currency.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No 25 East 21st-st.

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT COUNtry home, convenient to the City, would like to take under her care one or two little children; would be willing to take the entire care of an infant. Address, immediately, H. L., Box No. 1,534 Post Office.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF BACON'S PATENT HOME GYMNASIUM on fifth page.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY OF long experience in teaching would like to give instruction in French for room and board in a private family or school; highest references given. Address L. M., care of Mr. Reid, No. 212 5th-av.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS ACCUSTOMED TO teach young children in English branches, French and music. Call on Saturday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.
"THE MAIL;"

A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from "THE TIMES."

The newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, is now published twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL," at the price of three pence per copy, as heretofore, or 8d. per week, post free.

The days of publication will be TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through newspaper agents, or may have it from the publisher, on prepayment, at Printing-house-square, London.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

PERSONAL.

ERNANI,
THE HORN OF A DILEMMA.
HANG YOUR HAT UPON IT

C.—LAWRENCE J. IS DEAD. I AM ANXious to see you. Call as soon as possible at No. 20 Clarkson-st. E. V.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1868.

An election will be held in the Hospital, on the 13th day of December next, for three directors as Class No. 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, John M. Lawrence and Solomon L. Cohen, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.

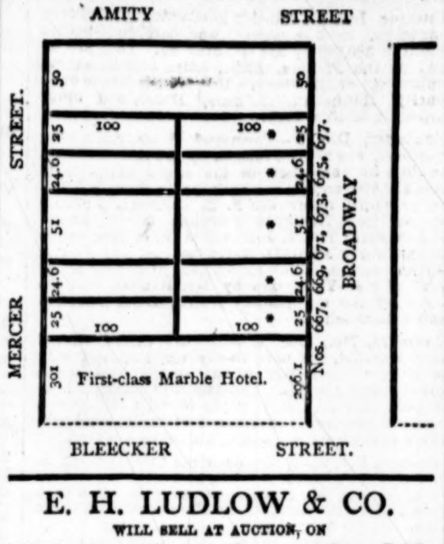
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer,

SALE IN PARTITION
BY ORDER OF THE
SUPREME COURT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.



E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
Thursday, December 10th, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE
Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N.Y.
Nos. 667, 669, 671, 673, 675
and 677 BROADWAY,
Part of the Estate of the late John LaFarge

The valuable Broadway property known as the Southern Hotel, or LaFarge House, consisting of 12 full lots, 25x100 feet each, being a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, and 150 feet frontage on Mercer street by 200 feet in depth.

The property consists of a large 5-story marble building covering the entire front on Broadway, with first-class stores on first floor, rented until 1st May next. The southernmost store runs through to Mercer street. The whole of the upper part is arranged for a hotel, and can easily be altered for stores; 99 feet is divided by party walls into 4 lots, 2 of 25 feet, and 2 of 24 feet 6 inches, leaving 1 lot of 51 feet front, and will be sold in that way.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser for three or five years, with privilege of paying it off upon giving six months' notice.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, N. Y.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.
50 Parcels of Land,
CONTAINING ABOUT
250 LOTS,
PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee, 50 PARCELS OF LAND, Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 years. Its advantages of situation cannot be overstated.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT
ON
5TH-AV., WITH STABLE,
AND
LOT ON 13TH-ST.,
FORMING AN L.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY, DEC. 15,
at 12 M., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

The four-story brick house and lot No. 76 5th-av., with the brick stable and lot on 13th-st., the lots together forming an L.

Lot on 5th-av., about 27x100 feet.
Lot on 13th-st., 25x103 feet.
Full particulars at the Office, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store. By order of Assignee. In which stock will be found:

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond pins, rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, full and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.

ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, solid silver ladies, silver tobacco-boxes, snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, water-coolers, napkin rings, &c.

CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.

Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers safes, silver-plated frame plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c. Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.

We would call especial attention to this sale. The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of

J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York: PEREMPTORY SALE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY, BELONGING TO THE "BACH ESTATE."

COLUMBIA AND FURMAN STS., BROOKLYN, NEAR THE FULTON FERRY—The large property known as "Bach's Distillery," comprising four large four-story brick stores, beside large and conveniently-arranged buildings for still and rectifying rooms, &c., &c., known as Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25 Furman-st. Also, a good brick dwelling, 22.5x29.8, on Columbia-st. The engines and machinery, stills, &c., can be purchased at an appraised value.

ALSO.

Four-story building southwest corner Washington and Concord sts., 28.2x105, known as "Lyceum Hall." Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

GRAND SALE OF WORKS OF ART.

Clinton Hall Saleroom and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, at 7 o'clock—Messrs. Viti Brothers' special sale of selected works of art from the studios of Italy, comprising elegantly carved classical vases, groups, "The Sabines," "Three Graces," Verde de Prato statuary, ormolu gilt ornaments and figures, Etruscan and Grecian vases, "The Lotta Romana," "Dance of Venus," bisque figures and mantel vases, of designs never before exhibited. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition day and evening.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12—150 OIL-PAINTINGS, by Mr. Rossiter, comprising many views in the Highlands of the Hudson; Mr. Culverhouse, moonlight and candle-light effects; and Mr. Ream, Fruit. Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon, 1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments, 1 vertical drill,
1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords, Blacksmiths', carpenters'
Infantry equipments, and finishers' tools,
Spare parts of small arms, Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD carpets, French-plate mirrors, eight parlor suits, armour wardrobes, solid blackwalnut and rosewood bedroom wardrobes, elegant brocatelle and other curtains, extension dining and center tables, French clocks, silver and silver plated table sets, oil paintings, beds, mattresses, &c., &c. TO-MORROW (Friday,) Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, in the large room of the second story, a very large amount of really good household furniture of every kind and description, being almost the entire furniture of two dwellings. Catalogues early Friday morning.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable lots:

2D-AV.—Two lots, east side, 25.2 feet south of 107th-st., each 25.2x100.

106TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, 285 feet east of 3d-av., each 25x100.11.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 o'clock, and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.

LEGAL SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRcuit Court, Milwaukee County.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company versus Charles Butler and others.—By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, I shall offer and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, on the tenth (10th) day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, two hundred and forty sections of land (or 153,600 acres of land, more or less) granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, being the lands first selected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under such grant.—Dated Oct. 19, 1868.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
G. BOUCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
212 LOTS
AT
TREMONT,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK,
KNOWN AS THE
SAMUEL RYER HOMESTEAD,

Three minutes from the Harlem Railroad Depot, and two blocks from the Horse Railroad.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction
THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—A general assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; bedding, rich curtains, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, and stoves; four rosewood pianos; new saloon fixtures; patent ice-box.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st.—A large stock of superb household, cabinet and office furniture, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites; desks, book-cases, tables, &c. Also, three pianos, suitable for schools or concert rooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c.—Special sale of one of the largest and best stocks of fine silver-plated ware ever offered at auction in this City, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st. Particulars in catalogues.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, a superb collection of oil paintings, by eminent foreign and American artists, at the Artist Salesroom, 80 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH COHEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT S. SCHUYLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM C. PRINCE and ROBERT PRINCE, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT FEINBERG, MARTIN STEENBOCK and GUSTAV PESSELS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 10, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW WESSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Andrew Wesson: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said court, by Andrew Wesson, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-street (corner Nassau,) in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and the said bankrupt discharged from his debts accordingly.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Attorney for petitioner, No. 192 Broadway, New-York City. d10-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACQUES GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacques Goldsmith, of New-York City, in the State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1868.

d3-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN and AARON REICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simon Cohen and Aaron Reich, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
DEC. 10, 1868.

NO. 1,405.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH KLECKNER and CHARLES KLECKNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jeremiah Kleckner, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, and Charles Kleckner, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts, the said Jeremiah Kleckner upon his own petition, and the said Charles Kleckner by the petition of the said Jeremiah Kleckner, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, this 9th day of December, 1868.

HARRY E. EASTMAN, Assignee,
d10-law3wTh* No. 161 Broadway.

NO. 1,876.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY D. OLIPHANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry D. Oliphant, of the town of East Orange, County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of December, 1868.

d10-law3wTh* RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee.

NO. 1,856.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. LEGGETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick W. Leggett, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d10-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. WETHERN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George M. Wethern, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868.

H. B. WETHERELL, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 42 Walker-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Erastus H. Crittenden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DEWITT C. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Dewitt C. Hall, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868.

n26-law3wTh* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SLAMAN ABRAHAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE GOTTHEIMER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Gottheimer, Alexander & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS J. VALENTINE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSHUA M. CROFT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. REICHMANN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Rettich & Reichmann, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY R. McBRIDE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. BENTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles W. Benton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.

d10-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE MANARA and CESAR DE NEGRI, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Manara, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.

d10-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATHEW P. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mathew P. Robbins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1868.

n26-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS KRONFELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Marcus Kronfeld, of New-York City, New-York State, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1868.

d3-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAYES and RICHARD GRANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Henry Hayes and Richard Grant, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New York in said district, who were, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 24th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLORENCE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Florence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d2-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks across James-street from number sixty-one to sixty-two.

2d. For laying crosswalks from the southeast to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.

3d. For paving with trap-blocks the carriage-way of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

4th. For flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, west side, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

2d. Both sides of Fifth-street, from First-avenue to a point half way to Avenue A; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Fifth-street to a point distant half the block, north and south.

3d. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenue.

4th. The west side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-Eighth-street to Fifty ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 1, 1869, THE Metropolitan Board of Health will enforce the seventh section of the act entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Tenement and Lodging Houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," chapter 908, Laws of 1867, viz.: "No vault, cellar or underground room shall be occupied as a place of lodging or sleeping, except the same shall be approved in writing and a permit given therefor by the Metropolitan Board of Health."

By order of the Board.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 4, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1868, to the day of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,189 Broadway, above 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN SEAMstress by a young woman; has some knowledge of dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to the care of growing children, or to go into the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 141 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its infancy, or do light chamberwork and waiting; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., through the hall to the rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SCOTCH Protestant as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 West 27th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman, a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and plain seamstress; does fine sewing and embroidery, or would act as chambermaid and seamstress; good references given. Call for two days at No. 88 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she is an excellent maker of bread, cake, jellies, pastries and soups, and has first-class references from the first City families. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 12th-st., one door from University-place, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person of good experience, who understands her business, as cook in a respectable private family; can cook all kinds of soups, meats, game and desserts; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 482 3d-av., corner 33th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman as chambermaid and plain cook, or assist with washing and ironing if required; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A steady, trustworthy woman; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by the bottle, or take charge of grown children and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A woman of long experience in the care of ladies and infants; would like to make engagements for a few months; has most unexceptionable City reference from doctors and ladies. Can be seen at her residence, No. 262 9th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman who, from long experience, is capable to take the entire care of an infant or one or two grown children; is a good sewer; superior reference. Apply at 88½ West 10th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; has no objections to the care of children or chamberwork if required; City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman and her daughter, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do up-stairs work. Can be seen for two days at No. 273 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.; City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged English woman, a situation as housekeeper; is a good cook and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 214 5th-st., near Bowery, in bakery.

WANTED.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to procure situations for two girls—one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 168 West 23d-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class professed cook; understands soups and desserts; good baker; will assist with washing; good reference. Apply at No. 362 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, to find situations for her servants—a French maid and sewing woman, laundress, cook and waiter, all of whom she can recommend. Call at No. 30 West 31st-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in ladies' and children's washing; can do the best of fluting and polishing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 311 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine laundress, or would take a waitress' place; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; will assist with the washing, or do all the washing of a small family; good City reference given. Call at No. 110 West 40th-st., over coach-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and baker; understands pastry, game and soup, and all family cooking; good references. Call for two days at No. 345 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children or to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear room, No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class chambermaid; would assist with the washing; no objections to a boarding-house; good City reference given. Call at No. 1,309 Broadway, near 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good plain cook; is a good laundress; will do chamberwork and fine washing, in City or country; best of references. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a respectful, neat and obliging servant; a superior washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Call at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do light chamberwork and take care of children. Call at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHwoman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 127 Bleecker-st., Room No. 19.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 165 Avenue A, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and daughter, a situation; one to cook, wash and iron; the other, to make herself useful; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; good reference. Call at No. 123 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 18 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK OR DO general housework in a private family by a young girl; is a first-class laundress. Can be seen at No. 216 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would assist in chamberwork if necessary; three years' City reference. Call at No. 201 West 29th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid in a small family; must be neat and capable and have City references. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 172 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to assist in the care of grown children and to do plain sewing; would be useful; good City reference. Call at No. 33 West 25th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A PROTESTANT woman, at her own house, or would go out by the day; is a good washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 206 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant cook; can do all kinds of plain cooking; no objections to go as laundress for the Winter; good reference. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO OUT BY the day or week to clean houses or to do washing, or any other work; good reference. Call at No. 267 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is very obliging; also kind and good to children; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and margin; best of City and country reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at or address a note to No. 144 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, LAUNdress, or to do the work in a small family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 18 Jefferson-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or waitress; has an excellent City reference. Can be seen at her employers, 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING and assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 403 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children; City reference. Apply at No. 411 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 188 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 214 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands all kinds of family sewing, children's clothes and dressmaking, would engage by the day, week or month. Call during this week at No. 304 East 34th-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on two machines; or as infant's nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; no objections to the country; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 449 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator, to go out by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call or address No. 435 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a thorough housekeeper, with the best of reference from her last position as regards qualifications and respectability; also without any incumbrance. Call at or address No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook; can cook every style; English or French cooking; sober, honest; bone, lard; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking and excels in pastry; City or country; private family or boarding house; good reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking; pastries, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds. Call at present employer's, No. 48 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby; is a good seamstress; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.; would travel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly, fluting, &c., and is well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a place as wet nurse; she has lost her own baby, three weeks old. Call or address No. 240 East 10th-st., second floor, front room, No. 1.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT meat and pastry cook, a situation; understands soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do light housework and plain sewing, or to take care of children and plain sewing. Inquire at No. 388 10th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has been six years in last place; best City reference. Address No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, to go out in families by the day. Call or address for two days No. 179 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress. Call at No. 28 Downing-st., third floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man, without incumbrance; understands the care of hot and green-house plants, grapes, fruit and vegetable garden; seven years' reference from last situation. Call or address J. R., at Henderson & Fleming's, 67 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE ENGlishman, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at Hoover, Calhoun & Co.'s, No. 382 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN OF MANY years' experience, (a Scotchman,) a situation; has the best of City reference and thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen, or address D. T., at saddlery store No. 66 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is strictly sober and honest; would make himself useful to his employer; first-class references. Address S. F., Box No. 190 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; no objections to the country; refers to his present employer. Call or address DANIEL, private stable, No. 28 East 40th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a reliable young man; thoroughly experienced in driving and in care of horses; good City reference; is obliging. Address M. C. or COACHMAN, No. 166 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man of good habits; is a good steady driver, and understands his business well; has the best of references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN industrious, reliable colored man, (married,) either in City or country; can give good references as to character and capability. Apply to his present employer, J. H. WESTERFIELD, No. 170 William-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, INDUSTRIOUS man (Scotch) a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; sober, very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good references. Address J. L., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom; can milk; understands his business; country preferred; not particular as to wages. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ABLE, RESPECTABLE single man, a situation as gardener, groom, driver, &c.; a good home in the country preferred. Call or address GARDENER, No. 63 New Bowery.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

[illegible]P WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, AN EXperienced cashier and book-keeper; none but one perfectly familiar with the business and who can bring first-class references, may address C. S. DAY, Box No. 3,686 Post Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., all first-class recommended girls and women for situations, American, English, Scotch, Irish, German and French; lady's maids, cooks, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, those lately landed.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY AS LADY'S maid and seamstress, a young woman who understands combing and dressing hair plainly, and sewing neatly. Apply, with good recommendations, at No. 111 5th-av., after 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER'S OR STOCK clerk's situation in a stock-broker's office by a man who has had twelve years' experience in Wall-st. Address F. L. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FLOUR JOBBING HOUSE, an out-door salesman, who has a New-York City and Brooklyn trade. One who understands flour, and can give good references, may address Post Office Box 4,491.

WAITER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands his business and has good references. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 7, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RATAN BROOMS,
E. J. RICHMOND,
Nos. 506 and 508 Pearl-st.,
Four doors from Centre-st.,
MANUFACTURER OF BROOMS AND BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RAILROAD BROOMS,
SNOW BROOMS,
STREET BROOMS, and
STABLE BROOMS,
CORN BROOMS, &c., &c.
Nos. 506 and 508 Pearl-st.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

THE QUARTER CENTURY ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY of the ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.

The following Officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
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ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

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4th—Chas. Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.
5th—Henry S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.
6th—John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.
7th—Thos. Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.
8th—John Endicott, No. 22 Charlton-st.
9th—Daniel French, No. 1 Charles-st.
10th—B. G. Coles, No. 100 Forsyth-st.
11th—Daniel D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.
12th—Chas. Craft, 127th-st., west of 5th-av.
13th—A. H. Brummell, No. 416 Grand-st.
14th—Henry F. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
15th—Hon. F. A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.
16th—Samuel M. Pond, No. 227 West 23d-st.
17th—Wm. Truslow, No. 89 2d-av.
18th—Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.
19th—Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 151 East 42d-st.
20th—H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.
21st—W. B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 63 Lexington-av.
22d—A. M. Lyon, No. 20 Liberty-st.

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DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

INVISIBLE RUBBER WEATHER Strips for doors and windows. Warranted superior to all others. PRATT & GREEN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

OFFICE FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP. Desks, partition, railing and racks, complete and sufficient to furnish a first-class office. Call at No. 17 Centre-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE.........LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin	$130
Second cabin	80
Cabin passage to Paris	145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI..........Dec. 10 | SIBERIA..........Dec. 31
TARIFA..........Dec. 24 | ALEPPO..........Jan. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.......Dec. 12 | EUROPA...........Jan. 2
BRITANNIA.......Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA.........Jan. 9
UNITED KINGD'M Dec 26 | IOWA.............Jan. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.............SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Dec. 15
CITY OF PARIS..................SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON...............SATURDAY, Dec. 26

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

Shippers per CITY OF BOSTON are hereby notified that in consequence of that vessel being obliged to put back and discharge, her cargo will be reshipped on board the steamers CITY OF ANTWERP and CITY OF PARIS. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEBRASKA.........3,392 tons..........Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN.......2,965 tons..........Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA.......2,965 tons..........Jan. 6.
COLORADO.........3,015 tons..........Jan. 20.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $3_, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows..............................Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON..SATURDAY, Dec. 12
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE.SATURDAY, Dec. 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, E. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sails on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:30 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 5 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West via the either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6 P. M., and Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant; tells names and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, sickness, medicines for all diseases, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, WITH BLUE coat and red border, white collar and one white hind toe. Five dollars will be paid for her return to No. 239 East 19th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HEALTHFUL BOARD.—A PLEASANT home and a good table; food cooked so as to be at once delicious and digestible, under the superintendence of Miss JULIA COLMAN, Professor of the Philosophy of Food in the Dixon Institute, corner of De Kalb-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, whom please address or call upon. The attention of the literary and the sedentary specially invited.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children, (aged 4 and 2 years respectively,) and nurse, where there are few or no other boarders; location below 23d-st.; apartments on second floor required. Address, with particulars, J. E. T., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FURNISHED large front room on second floor, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, with first-class board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 35 Cranberry-st., near Columbia.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, pleasant rooms, with privilege of parlors and superior table. House modern. A few doors from Coleman House. Unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—WITH A FRENCH family, neatly furnished rooms for single gentlemen or small families; accommodations for housekeeping, or partial board, if required.
J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st.; fine rooms for a family on second floor; also one front hall room, third floor; house and table first-class.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG ENGLISH lady in a quiet Christian family, with a room suitable for a piano; home comforts only required; terms must be moderate; reference given. Direct Miss A. G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House; superior suites of rooms, with private table if desired; also, single rooms with board in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, second floor, with fire, gas, board for two, (no children,) at $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a comfortable home with a private family living in their own house, No. 132 East 30th-st. Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home, with privilege of parlors and good table, where there are but few boarders.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125—MRS. AUSTIN OFFERS commodious floors for four or six persons, with private table; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with board, a third story front room; also a back parlor. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address E. L., Box No. 763 Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, each with restaurant or private table.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Four large furnished rooms, with ample closets, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH first-class board, in a private family; all conveniences; terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH first-class board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Everett Library, 34th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel. Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

A CHRISTIAN BOARDING-HOUSE.—Rooms neatly furnished for gentlemen and ladies. No. 303 West 20th-st., New-York.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, with board. Address W. S. F., No. 20 Cliff-st.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR below 3_th-st.—A large and elegantly furnished front room to let; it will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, with restaurant or private table.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., TWO DESIRAble rooms to let, furnished, without board.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom and two front rooms to let, with board.

NO. 302 WEST 34TH-ST.—BASEMENT suitable for physician's office and other rooms to let.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory. JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
H. HUNTINGTON LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY, } Water Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1869.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
THOS. J. HALL,
JOHN JASPER, } Committee on Supplies.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 21st instant for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

All proposals are received subject to rejection, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.

Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.
au6-law6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PARTY TO TAKE an interest of from $10,000 to $25,000 in a mercantile house down town. The firm are personally known to us as men of excellent character, thorough masters of their business, and do the largest trade of any firm in their line in the Union—having sold the past year $147,000 worth of goods, at a profit of thirty per cent. on wholesale and forty-five on retail sales. All communications confidential.

Apply immediately to
E. S. ROBERTS & CO.,
Financial Agency,
No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MEROBE & MONOD,
No. 3 William-st., New-York.

A CHANCE FOR CARMEN.—FIVE horses and three trucks for sale, with the permanent work of a first-class establishment. Inquire of E. C. CHAPIN, No. 198 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND WAGON, EVERYthing in good order. Call at once at No. 545 East 11th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, One of the most elegant and costly country seats within two hours of New-York, located at Suffern, on the Erie Railroad, in the midst of one of the most healthy and beautiful surroundings of New-York; large mansion, 70x100, decorated by Italian artists, with all modern improvements, and heated by steam; conservatory connected with the drawing-room; grounds beautifully laid out, with a great variety of choice plants and shrubs from near and remote climes; stables, carriage-houses and barns on a large scale; roads and walks macadamized; grounds contain thirty-six acres; can now be bought for $37,500, as the owner leaves for Europe at an early day, or with 100 acres for $50,000; furniture, tools, stock and utensils and equipments at one-half the cost. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. The estate comprises about 250 acres of land, of which about eighty acres are in wood, and the residue in pasture and tillage land. The farm is one of the best in Berkshire County, and is under high cultivation. The woodland is of great value. On the land is a spacious mansion-house, built by the proprietor for his family residence, and containing the modern conveniences, with stables, gardens, orchards, grapery, &c., &c., suitable for a gentleman's country residence. Also, a farm-house and barns sufficient for the estate, and a gardener's cottage. The place is one of much natural beauty, and its situation, in reference to the town of Pittsfield, makes it sufficiently retired, while it is convenient of access. For terms and description apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York,
or to JOHN JEFFERIES, Jr., No. 17 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

DEVELOPED SILVER PROPERTY.—An extensive and immensely valuable one for sale, equal in richness to the White Pine District. For full particulars inquire of
J. N. HAYES,
No. 80 Broadway, basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE CITY for sale very low, or exchange in part; 120 acres with good buildings, $9,000; will soon bring double. Full particulars from C. G. PRATT, 35 Pine-st., Room 13.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES UP-TOWN.
WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE
a large number of very
DESIRABLE HOUSES,
well situated and very reasonable, ranging in price from $10,000 to $100,000, all worthy the
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF
PURCHASERS.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

NOTICE.

The sale of property in Broadway known as the Lafarge House, (having been thoroughly advertised in America and Europe,) will positively take place on the 10th day of December, and will be sold in parcels according to the party walls, which are 16 inches in thickness, dividing it in convenient parcels.

Diagrams of the property can be obtained at our office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The very valuable property known as "Girard House," situated on the northwesterly corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st., together with No. 126 Chambers-st., adjoining, being 75 feet on West Broadway by about 100 feet on Chambers-st.

This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase for investment, being well situated for banking, insurance or other business. If not sold, the whole will be leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as a hotel or for other purposes.

For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, THE SUBSTANtial four-story brick store No. 52 Broadway, 26 by about 157 feet, through to New-st. Price $80,000. Half the amount can remain on bond and mortgage.

Also,
The adjoining store, No. 54, 24.6 by about 152 feet, to New-st.; $80,000.

Also,
Nos. 56 and 58 Broadway, each about 24x145 feet, through to New-st.

The above stores will be sold separately or the four together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO FINE BUILDING LOTS, 50X½ the block, on north side of 116th-st., near the 7th-av. Boulevard, on grade and near a row of ten new houses, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY noon, Dec. 11, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON. A good chance for investment.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL CONTAINING 27 rooms, on one of the best avenues in the City; will be sold cheap to a cash customer; price about $4,500. Address Post Office Box No. 2,773, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON PARK-AV., with a builder's lease. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, corner 41st-st. and 4th-av., or to ROGERS & BROWN, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, LAURENS-st. property, near Houston-st.; price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

EIGHT LOTS BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED on Morning-side Park. Apply to BELL BRO., No. 35 Union-square, or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

NO. 30 UNION-PLACE.—TO RENT, TILL May 1, 1869, basement, suitable for a physician; parlor floor, (three rooms,) second floor, (three rooms,) singly or together, suitable for millinery or fancy goods. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM.—TO LET, A large, well-furnished room in the Sixteenth Ward, well adapted for Sabbath School purposes. Apply at No. 211 West 18th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—TILL MAY NEXT, NICELY FURnished (newly carpeted) English basement house, on 34th-st., near 7th-av. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—UNTIL MAY 1 NEXT, A HANDsome furnished house, for which a liberal rent will be paid, between 20th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address W., Box No. 216 New-York Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARRIS PARDEE, LEVI M. BATES, TRACY C. ROBERTS, LANSING C. MOORE, JACOB B. CROXSON, AMOS C. GREENLEAF and JAMES H. SAHLER, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. SUMMERS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and six dollars and forty-one cents, ($1,906 41,) with interest from the 10th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868. J. N. LAKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1868. J. N. LAKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 251 Broadway.
n12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—AMELIA E. BURNS, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA ROPER, John B. Roper, James O. Roper and Emily Roper, his wife, Susan M. Susman and James Susman, her husband, Mary A. Piper and Henry Piper, her husband, Sarah Bartlett and Edward Bartlett, her husband, and George W. Roper, defendants.—Summons for relief—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 310 Myrtle-av., (between Oxford and Cumberland sts., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, August 10, 1868. D. VAN WART, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n26-law6wTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 89 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director........................J. GRAU
EIGHTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS
OF OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THIS, and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY
LAST MATINEE,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES. UNSURPASSED CAST.
EXQUISITE MISE EN SCENE.
ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, CARRIER,
BECKERS, GABEL, (original Rob Pitou,)
together with the entire strength of the
COMPANY, COMPRISING 140 PERSONS.
After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE.

The Director begs to announce that the last matinee of "GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT" will take place NEXT SATURDAY, Dec. 12, when, for the accommodation of the public, seats in parquet and dress circle will be secured without extra charge. Admission to all parts, $1. Seats secured without extra charge. Private boxes, (four seats,) $6. (Proscenium, (five seats,) $10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
THE IMMENSELY POPULAR
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
THIS EVENING, | IXION,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK. |
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
which, notwithstanding its continuous success, must be withdrawn at an early date, to make way for
A NEW BURLESQUE PRODUCTION,
in which the Lydia Thompson Troupe will appear.
THIS AFTERNOON, | CINDERELLA.
AT 2 O'CLOCK, | LAST TIME BUT TWO.
In active preparation for production on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons,
THE GIANT OF PALESTINE.

Throughout the day, at all hours, Com. Foote and Miss Nestelle, the smallest people in the universe; a host of living human phenomena, the Menagerie of Wild Animals; 1,000,000 curiosities of Wood's Museum.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY WILL CELEBRATE ITS SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

Tickets will be ready for distribution to MEMBERS ONLY, at the Library, on and after Monday, Dec. 7.

Tickets not called for before Monday, Dec. 14, will be distributed, under the direction of the Committee, as extra tickets, to members who apply for them.
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
ANDREW WARNER,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

A LADIES' FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
will be held in the
BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH,
commencing Dec. 8, 1868.

Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.

Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

LIEUT.-GOV. WOODFORD
WILL DELIVER HIS ELOQUENT LECTURE,
"CRETE AND THE CRETANS,"
FOR ST. PETER'S (Episcopal) SUNDAY SCHOOL,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 8 O'CLOCK.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the (late) NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treas., No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Sec., No. 1 William-st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT No. 26,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

NOTICE.—SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.—Company to the Seventh Regiment Concert, this evening, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches having company to the concert will approach from the north, through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. In taking up, coaches will approach from the south, forming in 14th-st., toward 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.—FOR SALE—Two tickets. Inquire at No. 24 John-st.

THIS EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, grand sale of selected Works of Art, Statuary, Vases, &c.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,
Have made great reduction in the prices of their
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
AT
RETAIL,
preparatory to removing to their
NEW STORE.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS.
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED QUILTS,
BED QUILTS,
BED QUILTS.

One of the largest and most complete assortments, embracing every size and some of the finest goods in the market, at extremely low prices, wholesale and retail. WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

MISS M. GREGG,
NO. 19 5TH-AV.,
Is desirous of closing out her
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND PLUSH,
and will offer them at greatly reduced prices.
She has a number of CLOAKS
FROM $10 TO $20,
and a variety of FINE COLORED CLOTHS
TO BE SOLD BY THE YARD.
She would call the attention of the ladies to her
WALKING SUITS,
IN SILK AND WORSTED MATERIAL,
which are being sold very reasonable.
ALSO,
A FEW NOVELTIES
IN OPERA AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS.

BARGAINS

in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A select stock of CLOAKS, UNDERGARMENTS, LACES, &c., &c.
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MME. RALLINGS' ANNUAL EXPOSITION of Evening Dress by Gaslight, on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 A. M. A magnificent assortment of Laces, Opera Cloaks, Flowers, Evening Bonnets, &c. Cards of admittance.

LADIES' ASTRAKHAN FURS AND ERMINE Furs, Velvet Bonnets, Children's Bonnets and Hats, for Holiday Gifts. Furs at reduced prices, Feathers, Velvets and Ribbons.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

HOUSEKEEPERS SUPPLIED WITH CARpets, furniture, oil-cloths, bedding, &c., at very low prices, and can pay by the week or month at GREENE & CO., No. 198 8th-av., corner 20th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LES BAVARDS.
H. L. BATEMAN..........................Lessee and Director
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
MLLE. TOSTEE
in a new role,
IRMA AND AUJAC
in their greatest creations.
After careful preparation, Offenbach's romantic Opera Bouffe, in two acts, entitled
LES BAVARDS
will be presented with the following great cast:

ROLAND, a young nobleman.............Mlle. TOSTEE
SARMIENTO..........................Mr. DUCHESNE
CHRISTOVAL..........................Mr. FRANCIS
TORRIBIO..................................LEDUC
BEATRIX..............................Mlle. DUCLOS
INES...................................LAMBELE

GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY.
SUPERB COSTUMES.
The performance will conclude with the Second act only of
BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA as..........................BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC..........................BARBE-BLEUE
MLLE. DE ROSA
IN A NEW BALLET.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 12, AT ONE.
FIRST MATINEE
LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. TOSTEE AND THE ORIGINAL CAST.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

FIFTH SEASON, 1868–1869.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SOLOISTS:
HERR FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist;
MR. MARCO DUSCHNITZ, Basso;
together with the
CHORAL SOCIETY, MENDELSSOHN UNION, AND
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Overture, "Semiramis," (first time)..................Catel
Motet No. I., "O God, When Thou Appearest," }
Motet No. II., "Have Mercy, O Lord," } (first time)..Mozart
Motet No. III., "Glory, Honor, Praise and Power," }
Concerto, Piano, G, Op. 58....................Beethoven
Psalm XXIII., Op. 132, (first time)...............Schubert
Symphony, No. I., B flat, Op. 38...............Schumann

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a reserved seat...................SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,)
TWO DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES can be had at the following places:

At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the splendid equestrian entree,
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.
LAST WEEK OF CINDERELLA.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS,
CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS,
SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

LECTURE ON OXYGEN.

PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
will deliver a lecture on OXYGEN, (to be illustrated with experiments and also interpreted for DEAF MUTES,)
IN APOLLO HALL,
Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.

The proceeds of this lecture will be used by the Brotherhood of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes to sustain its Mission work.

Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the following places: Pott & Amery's, No. 5 Cooper Union; Church Book-store, No. 762 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, and at the door.

DE CORDOVA.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, 8 O'CLOCK.
SUBJECT: COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

For sale at Hudnut's drug store, *Herald* Building; theatre ticket offices Nos. 114 and 174 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 389, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at hotels, book and music stores on Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music..........................Piano,
Violin..................................Organ.
Theory and Composition.......Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages.........By Native Professors.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets for sale at the principal music stores, and Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

FREE EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S COMPANION PICTURES,
"HOME, SWEET HOME," and
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 7, Jerome Thompson's latest picture,
"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE,"
from sketches made in Minnesota last Summer, introducing new and original effects.

Parlors of the Fifth-av. Art Gallery open DAY and EVENING.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The ninth annual exhibition of the works of the members of the Artists' Fund Society will open to the public on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, at Messrs. Miner & Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. until the day of sale. ADMISSION FREE.
VINCENT COLYER, Secretary.

NOONDAY LECTURES—EVERY DAY AT 12, in the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Subjects this week: *Hereditary Influences; Men of Genius and Talent; How to Judge of Resemblances; Health, how to procure; National Traits; Success, how to attain, &c.* Seats 25 cents, 6 tickets for $1; open at 11½ o'clock, commence at 12 precisely. One ticket admits two ladies.

ESMERALDA—BY J. VAN LERIUS—NOW ON exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, opposite Wallack's Theatre, DAY and EVENING.

THIS EVENING—SPECIAL AUCTION SALE by VITI BROTHERS, of elegant and valuable Works of Art, from the original packages as imported; Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

THIS DAY AND EVENING,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
FREE EXHIBITION of STATUARY & PAINTINGS.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.

SECOND OF THE COURSE.
THEODORE TILTON.
THEODORE TILTON.
THEODORE TILTON.
Subject—"TRUE STATESMANSHIP."
THURSDAY, DEC. 10, at 8 o'clock,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
(6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,)
Tickets at Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.

LECTURE.

Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Unity of Plan and Evidence of Design in the Animal Kingdom."

Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av.; D. Appleton & Co., No. 90 Grand-st.; Adams, Kimball & Moore, No. 14 Wall-st., and at the door.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The anniversary meeting will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. The address will be delivered by AUSTIN FLINT, Sr., M. D. The medical profession and their friends are respectfully invited.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER WILL LECTURE THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Calvary Baptist Church, on 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MUSICAL.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Organs and Melodeons and dealers in Pianos. Instruments to let and sold on installments. Warerooms, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

LIBRARY ORGAN FOR SALE OR TO rent, 13 reeds, 20 stops, 2 octaves pedals, suitable for a private library, lodge-room or chapel; a splendid instrument and a rare opportunity. Address ORGAN, Box No. 1,575 New-York Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 58 West 16th-st.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes for Dancing and Calisthenics meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies' and Children's class at 4 o'clock P. M.
Young Gentlemen's class at 7 o'clock P. M.
New classes are formed every week. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at............3 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at... 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE GREATEST OF ALL HITS.
300th to 309th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime.
"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.
"The" Hit. | | "The" Hit.
The inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.
"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | 300 301 302 303 309 | "There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."
MLLE. SANGALI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Seats reserved for matinees, or night, in advance.
Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. for
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the
LANCASHIRE LASS,
which, despite the popularity it still retains, must be WITHDRAWN TO GIVE PLACE TO COMING NOVELTIES.

Mr. WALLACK respectfully announces the preparation of a series of those
LEGITIMATE AND STANDARD COMEDIES,
which have been for so many years associated with the name and reputation of
THIS THEATRE.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his first appearance in twelve months, on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.

The plays presented on this occasion will be the Petite Comedy (First time here) of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and Planche's charming Comedy,
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 15th—(First time in five years,) Morton's SPEED THE PLOUGH.
WEDNESDAY, 16th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, 17th—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
FRIDAY, 18th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, 19th—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

The proprietor has pride and pleasure in announcing that this series will include that brilliant and delightful creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

No effort will be spared by the Manager in the perfection of cast, splendor, completeness and
HISTORIC ACCURACY
of this Revival, to elevate, as has ever been his aim, the Drama as a National Branch of Art, and to carry the Spirit of the Play into the most minute details of Scenery and Costumes.

Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
FOURTH WEEK, FOURTH WEEK.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THIS THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1868.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1,
When will be presented
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and public the
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST, NEW SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
OVERWHELMING AND LEGITIMATE SUCCESS
OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in JOHN BROUGHAM'S CHEF-D'OEUVRE,
THE EMERALD RING.
THE PUBLIC AND PRESS UNANIMOUS IN THEIR PRAISE OF THE PERFECT PRODUCTION OF THIS MOST PERFECT PLAY.
SATURDAY—AN EMERALD RING MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Revival of the never-equaled drama,
AFTER DARK.
Harry Macarthy, the great humorist and vocalist.
Robert Butler Ballet Troupe.
GRAND MATINEE every Saturday.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—LAST NIGHTS OF THE UNQUESTIONED SUCCESS, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
THURSDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
SATURDAY—TWO farewell performances.
MONDAY—Return of the favorite Worrell Sisters.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Change of time. Begins 7¾.
Success of the wonderful tenor, Master R. De Solla.
Revival of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque Opera,
ILL-TRE-BAD-DOER,
and Ballet of Love Among the Roses.
Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour as the Gendarmes.
Trovatore. Unsworth, Eugene, De Solla. After Dark's.
Matinee SATURDAY, at 2. Bryant's Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO,
and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

PROF. FROBISHER'S
READINGS,
FRIDAY EVENING,
FITTNER'S HALL, TREMONT.
Admission 50 cents.

SECOND CLASSICAL SOIREE.

OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
FOR SEASON 1868–69,
AT THE
CONSERVATORY HALL, NO. 82 5TH-AV.,
Corner 14th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1868, at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Second Winter Exhibition, including the works of the late academicians, ELLIOTT, LEUTZE and MOUNT, is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE INTERESTING PAPER ON THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG, by the late FENIMORE COOPER, which was read at an extra meeting of the Historical Society, on the 8th, was taken from PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for January.
READY ON SATURDAY.

APOLLO HALL,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

THIS EVENING—VITI BROTHERS' SPECIAL sale of Works of Art from the studios of Italy; Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MEETINGS.

REGULAR MONTHLY PUBLIC METING
OF THE
AMERICAN FREE-TRADE LEAGUE.

Rev. Henry Blanchard, Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned beg leave respectfully to invite you to repeat, in this City, the address upon Free Trade which you lately delivered in Brooklyn.

David Dudley Field,	S. J. Tilden,
Henry Grinnell,	Jackson S. Schultz,
Isaac H. Bailey,	Howard Potter,
James M. Brown,	George Opdyke,
Charles Moran,	Charles Nordhoff,
Robert B. Minturn,	Alfred Pell,
Thomas Holland,	Mahlon Sands,
W. Wetmore Cryder,	A. L. Earle,
A. L. Carroll, M. D.,	William B. Scott,
Alfred Pell, Jr.,	Simon Stern.
John J. Cisco,	

Mr. Blanchard, having accepted the above invitation will address the public upon
THE RELIGION OF FREE TRADE,
AT DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDINGS,
corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st.,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M.

The liberty of the American citizen is an empty boast, unless, in addition to the free use of his faculties, he has the right to a free exchange of the product of those faculties. Such exchange concerns no one but the parties to it. This is free trade.

When Government prevents free exchanges, to favor special classes, or for any purpose but revenue, it violates personal freedom and commits injustice.

Admission free to all.
Ladies specially invited.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N.Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

COAL.

THE BEST RED AND WHITE ASH COAL—Furnace and egg, $8 50; stove, $9; large nut $8; screened and delivered from the old established yard No. 62 Canal-st. MARTIN WHITEHEAD.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP EAGLE.

The steamship *Eagle*, which left Havana Dec. 5, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser J. B. HUERAS has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection—Revolutionary Views and Hopes—Prospects of a Republic—A Provisional Government Organized—Fruits of the Uprising.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1868.

Owing to the magnitude of the recent operations at Cobre, and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, the most intense desire prevails in Havana to become possessed of the details of the various momentous events occurring in the Eastern Department of Cuba. Everybody is on the *qui vive*, and the evening editions of the daily Press are looked for with an eagerness and anxiety nearly approaching that displayed in the early stages of the late Spanish revolution.

Without lingering upon the official statements in regard to the insurrection, I will proceed at once to lay before you the views of the insurrectionists. According to their own declarations, the assertions of the *Diario* and the *Prensa* in regard to the hopelessness of their cause, are absolutely false.

They claim that they have organized a Provisional Government, with AQUILERERA as President and CESPEDES as Chief Executive officer; that they are possessed of ample funds for the vigorous prosecution of the war of independence, and that they have transmitted over $600,000 to New-York for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. They also contradict the reports, furnished by the Government, of the action at Cobre, and assert that the losses sustained by the Spanish forces amount to over 250 killed and wounded. They finally declare that organizations exist throughout the length and breadth of the island, ready to rush to arms on the receipt of the first favorable news from the Eastern Department. They admit, however, that a great want of arms and war material is seriously felt, but flatter themselves that this want will be speedily supplied, as they have established a depot at Nassau. Their actual force in campaign time is estimated at between 12,000 and 13,000 men, and this force would be increased to 20,000 on the news of the first victory achieved by them. So here you have a view of the actual state of affairs, pro and con, and can draw your own conclusions as to the chances of success possessed by the revolutionists.

The situation of affairs in the Eastern Department is pitiable in the extreme, and presents a picture of the most frightful misery. Throughout the whole Department the pangs of hunger are being experienced by all the inhabitants, who, to relieve themselves from utter starvation, are flocking to the different military posts, after having exhausted all their means of subsistence. In Cuba the military commandant has ordered a daily distribution of soup to take place, and hundreds of people are in this way saved from actual starvation. The revolutionary bands have swept over the insurrectionary districts as if with a besom of destruction; the cattle have been sacrificed to supply their wants, as also the corn and vegetable productions, and from being a producing they have become a consuming population. The able-bodied young men are either in the ranks of the revolutionary army or are refugees in the different military posts held by the Government forces. Such are the results of the insurrection, which, up to the present writing, is certainly not at an end.

QUASIMODO.

THE COLE MURDER TRIAL.

The Tribulations of the Jury—Their Final Agreement—Acquittal of the Prisoner.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 7.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the jury again came into the Court, when Judge HOGEBOOM asked them if they had called for further instructions.

Mr. LAMB, the foreman, said: We ask the indulgence of your Honor and this Court while I explain the unfortunate dilemma in which we are placed, by no fault of our own, as I hold, but by the fault of the Court and counsel all around. You have permitted one man on this trial to take his seat as a juror who now confesses that he had prejudged this case, had a settled conviction on his mind and his opinion formed all through this trial. I claim that it is unjust to keep us here under these circumstances, with no prospect of agreement. Your Honor will pardon me for any rude expressions, but I wish my sense to be conveyed in such a way that I may be clearly understood.

Judge HOGEBOOM said he did not know that any remarks of this kind against one of his fellow-jurors should be received, as there was no way of correcting the difficulty complained of. He had given very full instructions, and must either discharge them or send them back for further deliberation. He would like to know whether there was any probability of arriving at a verdict.

The foreman said that they thought there was no possibility of their agreeing.

Judge HOGEBOOM said he would be glad to relieve them upon that subject, if he thought it was right to do so. His impression was that they ought to make a further effort to agree. He should be sorry if any juror had gone into the panel with any preconceived opinion—especially any settled one. He would not say that any juror should surrender his solemn convictions in reference to the merits of this case, and would not say that the individual juror may not stand up against the body of his fellows; but he would say that the juror should feel some degree of doubt from that very fact whether he had not conceived an impression in regard to the case which might possibly be amiss, and if he should feel that possibly he may have taken a mistaken view of the case there would be no impropriety in yielding his convictions to the majority; but not to do so if he has a conscientious conviction upon his own mind that he is right. In that case the juror must take the responsibility upon himself. If this jury was thus divided the eleven jurors should not feel entirely certain that they are right. It sometimes happens that the eleven are wrong and one is right. He would, therefore, remand them to their rooms until Monday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. J. D. BROOKS, one of the jurors, at this point rose and said that they wished to impress upon the Court that no ill-feeling existed among them; but there was the confessed fact that immediately upon the commission of the homicide, certain jurors had formed an unqualified opinion, and had held this opinion until that moment. He would ask whether they, as candid jurors, were to fight constantly against that opinion formed eighteen months ago. The moment they entered into their room their hope of agreement was precisely the same as now. They had used every argument which could be used to persuade these men, and had heard every argument which could be used by them. To satisfy themselves that they were going right, they had twice visited the Court for further explanation, and had returned to their rooms and deliberated. Yet the dissenting jurors remained firm to their convictions. He would ask if they should go back to their rooms under these circumstances. "Those jurors could not be changed by the evidence, by the arguments of the counsel, or by the charge of the Judge, and is it in our weak power to change them now? If we go back to our room, we go as mere tools to repeat what has already transpired."

Judge HOGEBOOM said there should be no applause, and addressing Mr. BROOKS, remarked that he regretted very much the condition in which they were placed, but the extraordinary character of the trial, the magnitude of the charge, the responsible character of the trial, the great questions involved in it, and the inconvenience to jurors, witnesses, counsel, and other parties that would result from a disagreement of the jury, compelled him to make every effort to bring about an agreement if possible. He should, therefore, remand them to their rooms, and adjourn the Court until 10:30 this (Monday) morning.

The foreman said they held themselves subject to his decision, and would abide by it cheerfully.

The Court then adjourned.

MONDAY MORNING.

At a quarter before 11 o'clock this forenoon the Court opened, and to a very large attendance of spectators. The jury was brought in, and in answer to the inquiry of the Court, the foreman, Mr. LAMB, stated that they had not yet agreed upon a verdict, and thereupon handed a note to Judge HOGEBOOM, stating that "the jury had noted down their wish."

After reading the note, the Judge stated aloud its contents. The question propounded by the jury was, whether "if the jury believe that COLE was sane just before the homicide and just after it, but are unable to decide whether or no he was so at the very moment of its perpetration, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of such doubt?"

Judge HOGEBOOM stated that he could only say that if there were doubts of the prisoner's sanity at the moment of the act of killing, he (the prisoner) was entitled to the benefit of the doubt, but that it must be a reasonable doubt, and one that arises from the evidence.

Two or three of the jury thereupon gathered about one of the panel, Mr. EZRA DICKERMAN, and conversed with him briefly but earnestly:

Mr. LAMB, the foreman, arose, and addressing the Court, said:

"We are now prepared to give our verdict."

The Clerk of the Court again called the names of the jurors, and addressed them:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict? How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty of the crime whereof he stands indicted?"

Mr. LAMB, foreman: "We find the prisoner not guilty."

Immediately upon the announcement of the verdict, very loud applause was given by a considerable portion of the audience, by stamping, clapping of hands and hallooing, which the Judge vainly endeavored to check by rapping upon his desk, and commanding silence. When the applause had ceased the Judge directed the prisoner to stand up, when he said to him: "GEORGE W. COLE, you have been tried by a jury of your countrymen, that has acquitted you and restored you to your liberty. You, therefore, are discharged from further custody, and are at liberty to go."

The prisoner promptly and audibly said: "I thank the Court that I have, at this time, had a fair trial; and I thank the jury for restoring me to the guardianship of my children."

The several members of the jury shook hands with COLE, in which expression of thanks his counsel and several citizens united. The Judge thanked the jury for their patience and attention during the arduous and protracted trial, and then the Court was adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Court, COLE and his friends, with the jury, went to the Delavan House, where mutual congratulations passed, and where a bounteous entertainment was spread.

YACHTING.

Great International Race for the Queen's Cup—The Challenge of the English Cambria Accepted by the New-York Yacht Club.

The challenge of Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, of the English yacht *Cambria*, to the New-York Yacht Club, proposing a race for the possessorship of the Queen's Cup, won by the *America* in 1851, will lead to an interesting epoch in the history of yachting. The contest will be an international one between England and the United States, as the *Cambria* comes to wrest from our yachtmen the prize which they have so long retained without dispute. It will be, in fact, the return match of a great game at yachting between the two countries. Looking to the contingency of a victory on the part of the *Cambria*, her success would leave them at quits, so that the question of superiority and the possession of the cup would have to be settled by a grand home-and-home match race, rivaling in interest anything that has as yet transpired in yachting, and arresting the attention of the whole maritime world. The *Sappho* is naturally anxious again to spread sails with her English adversary, especially as her failure in the Royal Regatta was the result of an accident. The *Phantom* has also entered the lists, and doubtless their example will be extensively imitated throughout the squadron. The Queen's Cup, under the terms of its donation to the New-York Yacht Club, is open to be won by any regular club of any nation. The race might, therefore, be made wholly international by inviting the yachtmen of France, and all who choose to come, to compete for it. This would afford a fine opportunity of testing the yachting powers of the various maritime countries. The owner of the *Dauntless*, in leaving the challenge of Mr. ASHBURY to be accepted by his fellow members of the New-York Yacht Club, proposes a subsequent race between his vessel and the *Cambria* on an ocean course of not less than 3,000 miles. The following correspondence has transpired on the subject of both challenges:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

DEAR SIR: You have undoubtedly before this date received a communication from the Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3d of October, and informing you of the conditions under which alone the cup won by the schooner yacht *America* in August, 1851, was placed by its owners in charge of this association. A letter from Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., of the schooner yacht *Dauntless*, suggested by your gallant proposition, has probably also reached you.

In congratulating you most heartily on the success of the *Cambria* in your race with the *Sappho*, I take the opportunity of assuring you that should you visit our shores in the Fall of 1869, all the privileges of the New-York Yacht Club will be cordially placed at your disposal, as well as every hospitality by its members calculated to render your stay agreeable. I shall be prepared to test the sailing qualities of my own vessel, the *Phantom*, against the *Cambria*, for any race that may be arranged after your arrival, and I venture to add that other members of the Club, owners of yachts which have won celebrity, will be found anxious to participate in any contest that may be inaugurated on that occasion.

Assuring you of the pleasure it will give me to do all in my power to make a visit interesting and enjoyable, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

HENRY G. STEBBINS,
Commodore New-York Yacht Club.

To Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, schooner yacht *Cambria* Brighton.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: The Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, of which I am a member, has informed me of the challenge you have so gallantly extended to our American yachts in your commendable desire to carry back to England the Queen's Cup, which has remained in the United States ever since it was won by the *America*, seventeen years ago. You are good enough to make several propositions. I should the more regret my inability to accept them all if I did not feel assured there are other members of our club who will not suffer you to be disappointed in any of them. For myself I do not care to fit my vessel for contests in inland waters, but I accept your challenge for an ocean race. I contemplate visiting Europe with my yacht, the *Dauntless*, next May, and shall spend three or four months on your side of the Atlantic. It will give me great pleasure, therefore, to race you from Cowes to New-York on the conditions you specify, sailing on the 1st of September, for a cup valued at £250, as you propose, or for any amount you may elect. If this should not be agreeable, I will race you on the same terms and for a like amount from Cowes to the Azores and back, or to any other place you may select, not less than 3,000 miles at sea.

Allow me to congratulate you on the recent victory of the *Cambria* over the *Sappho*. The defeat of the latter will not be regretted by any of our people, if it is to prove instrumental in inducing English yachtsmen to visit American waters and to enter the lists against our tried and fast vessels.

Assuring you of an equally hearty welcome from the New-York Yacht Club, whether you come as victor or vanquished, believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

J. G. BENNETT, JR.

To JAMES ASHBURY, Esq., Yacht *Cambria*, Brighton.

The terms under which the Queen's Cup, won by the *America*, is held open to international competition, are succinctly contained in the following letter:

NEW YORK, July 8, 1857.

To the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club:

The undersigned, members of the New-York Yacht Club, and late owners of the schooner yacht *America*, beg leave through you to present to the club the cup won by the *America* at the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, England, Aug. 22, 1851.

This cup was offered as a prize to be sailed for by yachts of all nations, without regard to difference of tonnage, going round the Isle of Wight, (the usual course for the annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron,) and was won by the *America*, beating eight cutters and seven schooner yachts which started in the race.

The cup is offered to the New-York Yacht Club subject to the following conditions:

Any organized Yacht Club of any foreign country shall always be entitled, through any one or more of its members, to claim the right of sailing a match for this cup with any yacht or other vessel of not less than thirty nor more than 300 tons, measured by the Custom-house rule of the country to which the vessel belongs.

The parties desiring to sail for the cup may make any match with the yacht club in possession of the same, that may be determined upon by mutual consent; but in case of disagreement as to terms, the match shall be sailed over the usual course for the annual regatta of the yacht club in possession of the cup, and subject to its rules and sailing regulations—the challenging party being bound to give six months' notice in writing, fixing the day they wish to start. This notice to embrace the length, Custom-house measurement, rig and name of the vessel.

It is to be distinctly understood that the cup is to be the property of the club, and not of the members thereof, or owners of the vessels winning it in a match, and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by yacht clubs of all foreign countries upon the terms above laid down shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, it was

Resolved, That the New-York Yacht Club accept the cup won by the *America*, and presented to them by the proprietors, upon the terms and conditions appointed by them.

Resolved, That the letter of Mr. SCHUYLER, with the enclosure, be entered on the minutes, and the Secretary be requested to furnish to all foreign yacht clubs a copy of the conditions upon which this club holds the cup, and which permanently attach to it.

J. C. STEVENS,
EDWIN A. STEVENS,
HAMILTON WILKES,
J. BEEKMAN FINLEY,
GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.

N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

Lectures on the Himalayas by Prof. Robert Von Schlagintweit.

The course of lectures, in German, by Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT, on his travels in High Asia, was commenced the evening before last, at Steinway Hall. The room was well filled, and the audience evinced the highest interest in following the lecture of the distinguished *savant*.

Mr. VON SCHLAGINTWEIT commenced by saying that he and his brothers (one of whom was, in August, 1857, decapitated at Kaschtar, Turkistan, his zeal for science having led him among a barbarian tribe) had not undertaken their travels from ambition, love of adventure or mere curiosity, but to satisfy their craving for scientific researches. They had been provided with all the necessary scientific apparatus, the transportation of which had, however, often delayed their progress on account of the difficulty of travel. The first notable feature of a travel to the Himalaya is, that the mountains, in spite of their extent and height, are unlike the Andes, not visible from the seacoast, being in the inner part of the continent. Before reaching the Himalaya the tourist comes over a marshy region, called "Tarai," which in the commencement is from forty-five to sixty miles wide, and gets gradually smaller in approaching the Himalayas. It is everywhere covered by an exuberant vegetation, palms of the most various kind, gigantic trees, magnolias, crowding one another in their growth. Muddy creeks, hardly traceable in the wilderness, traverse that peculiar zone. The variety of vegetation baffles description. The splendor of shades and tints of colors is of a fairy-like character. This paradise of vegetation, however, is full of dangers to the traveler. It abounds in bloodthirsty animals of the feline kind—tigers, leopards, and, in a somewhat smaller measure, with lions, snakes and creeping animals. Leeches fasten themselves every moment to the tourist and his animals. But more dangerous to him than these visible dangers is that arising from the miasmatic climate. A vail-like fog every morning covers the whole zone, floating with every breeze of air. When the sun rises vapors, replete with decayed organic matter, arise from the earth, which is heated by a temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, and they cause deathly fevers. Woe to the thirsty traveler who drinks the water from the creeks poisoned by that decayed matter. This district must be crossed during the day and without stoppage. One night, and the tourist has caught a malarious fever which defies every medicine. This region is inhabited by three miserable tribes—Brasas, Tharas and Bawais. In order to avoid the vapors they have their huts several feet above the earth. The lecturer here quoted with regard to HUMBOLDT's saying: "Nobody walks under palms without incurring a punishment for it." The "Tarai" being traversed, the tourist suddenly stands before the Himalayas. This chain of mountains rises abruptly 6,000 to 7,000 feet, comparable to a vast wall, built on a plain, but inclined. The fluctuations of temperature from day to night are very great there. The lecturer then gave a description of the wonderful view from the above-mentioned heights, at the rising of the sun. The impression is the more startling, in consequence of there being no dawn. In the south are to be seen the vast plains of India; in the north, the snowy peaks of the Himalayas, reaching into the clouds. To cross one of the Himalaya valleys is a daring feat even for the most adroit turner. Mr. SCHLAGINTWEIT illustrated by diagrams such crossing, as he did all the other more important points of his lecture. After entering into very interesting details of the plants and the animals of that region, he mentioned the tendency of rivers to erosion, or to deepen their bed—a fact attributable to the plentiful rain and melting of snow in Summer. A consequence of this erosion is the absence of cataracts and fresh-water lakes. With regard to the population Mr. SCHLAGINTWEIT mentioned that the highest continually inhabited village is at a height of 11,746 feet. He then proceeded to describe the customs, mode of living and religion of the different Himalayan tribes, relating, in a very entertaining manner, a great many new ethnological facts. The next of the following five lectures will take place to-morrow evening.

BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Commissioners—The Claim of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday, at 2 P. M., in one of the rooms of the Mutual Insurance Company's building, No. 146 Broadway. G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., presided.

THE CLAIM OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN wished the Board to take up first in order the decision of the point at issue between this Board and the Commissioners on Charities and Correction.

This was acceded to.

Mr. O'GORMAN then said he was exceedingly desirous that none of the gentlemen present should misunderstand the view which he had taken at the last meeting on this subject. It was of vast importance that they should understand themselves first, and that the Commissioners of Charities should understand them next. No one was more desirous than he that no steps should be taken in the adjustment of the claims of these Commissioners, except what were just and honorable. It was important that these two charitable institutions should hold to one another in perfect accord. Since the last meeting, he had read the opinion of Mr. O'CONOR, who stated that this Board was simply bound to indemnify the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the expenses they incurred in the support of emigrant lunatics. By indemnity he means, evidently, payment for the losses they actually suffered. The arbitrators of the Emigration Commissioners, in making up the account, did not go into the question of actual expenses, but they assumed that they had been agreed upon by the two Boards. For instance, in the last page of the supplementary report this appears to be the case, and Mr. O'CONOR opines this Board had never the power to make any contracts for $2 50 a head. It appeared that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction supported the people at a rate much lower—probably $1 50. The Board of Emigration were bound to pay that alone. If they took the opinion of Mr. O'CONOR, they must come to the conclusion that they had not even the power to pay except for actual expenses of the lunatics. Since the speaker had discovered this Board had on Jan. 24, 1855, receded from any contract that had been previously made. He thought the Board of Charities and Correction were as anxious as this Board to have the question settled, and concluded by moving the following:

"That a committee of this Board be appointed to confer with the Board of Charities and Correction on the subject of the claims of the latter, and to report at next meeting."

Mr. LOUTREL seconded the resolution, which was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

Murderous Affray—A Man Shot.

A murderous affray occurred at the Prospect-street crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Hoboken, early yesterday morning, between the conductor of a coal train and a milkman, which resulted in the milkman, named PATRICK DEVEY, being shot at four times—two shots taking effect in the right leg, one at the knee and the other through the fleshy part of the thigh. DEVEY, who was a quiet inoffensive man, was returning from the Erie Railway to Hoboken with a load of milk, and being detained a long time at the crossing, by a coal train, and his horse becoming very restive in consequence of the severe cold, he went into the caboose attached to the train, and requested the conductor to move the train so as to allow him to pass. The latter, whose name is said to be JOHN CASEY, replied in an insolent manner, "that he would not move the train until he got ready." DEVEY replied that he would report his conduct at the Railroad Office in the morning, when, it is alleged, CASEY struck DEVEY a blow on the upper lip, whereupon the latter promptly knocked him down. CASEY then drew a revolver and fired four shots, with the result above stated. One of the missing balls passed through the leg of his pantaloons near the body, and the other struck the sole of his boot. DEVEY made his way to his boarding-house in Newark-street, where his wounds were dressed by a physician. The wound in the knee is a very painful one, and the ball has not yet been extracted. CASEY had not been arrested, but is known to the Police, who are looking for him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

M. E. TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held yesterday at the Book Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-street. An abstract of the Secretary's report, which was read, showed that the monthly Sunday School periodical, *Good News*, has a circulation of 62,000 copies; that 7,000,000 pages of tracts and three new volumes have been issued during the year, and that the Society has now in press ninety-six new tracts, together with a tract manual and catalogue. The subject of employing colporteurs is also under consideration in accordance with a suggestion made at the last General Conference. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year of $5,593; received since, $8,244; total, $13,837; expenditures, $9,251; balance due Treasurer, $1,887; balance on hand, $2,699. A Board of Managers, consisting of thirty-two clergymen and thirty-two laymen, was elected, after which the Society adjourned.

THE ACADEMY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS.—It was Mr. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY who was elected President of the Academy of Letters and Fine Arts on Tuesday evening, and not JOHN LATHRUP, as it was incorrectly printed in our report. Mr. MOTLEY has taken great interest in the organization of this Academy, and it is believed that he is prepared to accept the appointment conferred upon him and to participate actively in the organization of the Academy and of the National Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which it is part. Under the authority granted by the Constitution of the Institute, the Academy, of which Mr. MOTLEY is President, have nominated Mr. WM. C. BRYANT and Mr. DAVID HUNTINGTON as the two candidates from whom the choice for President of the Institute will be made.

BURGLARY IN HUDSON-STREET.—Yesterday morning Roundsman RUSHER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, found a large bundle containing thirty sack overcoats, valued at $600, lying in the hallway of No. 39 Clarkson-street. Taking possession of the goods, he subsequently found that they had been stolen from the store of J. WILZINSKY, No. 421 Hudson-street, which had been entered by burglars during the night. It appeared that the thieves had first tried to open the door with a jimmy, and failing in the effort, had then broken in through the window. After leaving the store with their booty they had become frightened, and abandoned the goods where they were found.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the first floor of premises No. 92 Broadway, occupied by the Hope Fire Insurance Company, and the flames derived their origin from a defective flue. Before the fire was extinguished it had reached the second floor. The Hope Insurance Company sustain a loss of $500 on fixtures, &c.; no insurance. The Equitable Life Insurance Company occupy the second floor and lose $500; no insurance. The basement is occupied by DE JONGE BROS., brokers, who lost $500; insured for $1,000 in the Lorillard Company. The building belongs by the Suydam estate, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.—Gen. GRANT made two calls on private individuals yesterday morning, and spent the afternoon quietly with one of his aids at the St. Nicholas, receiving but very little company. He dined in the evening at the house of Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and attended the subsequent reception there. This morning he leaves for Washington.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—This evening the Sunday School connected with Baptist Mariners' Church will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary in the Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets. There will be a varied programme, musical and literary, by the pupils of the school.

EVENINGS UP TOWN.—The second lecture in this course—opened so successfully last week by WENDELL PHILLIPS—will be delivered this evening by THEODORE TILTON, at Trenor's Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Subject—"True Statesmanship." Judging from the experience of the first evening, those desiring to secure seats for the "Evenings" should be early.

GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION IN SINGING.—A singing class for beginners is being formed at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street. The instruction will be gratuitous to members. Young men who wish to join are requested to make arrangements with the Secretary at the rooms.

THE RECENT FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of Capt. THOMAS WILLIAMS, formerly attached to the Black Ball Line of packets, and whose death was the result of injuries sustained on the 21st ult. by being run over by a Bleecker-street car in Park-row. As the evidence went to show that the occurrence was an accidental one, a verdict to that effect was rendered.

"CURIOSITY."—Human curiosity formed the basis for two lectures in this City last evening—one by JOHN B. GOUGH, at the Cooper Institute, and the other by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, before the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Both lectures were exceedingly interesting, and were numerously attended.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting and semi-annual election of officers of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early-Closing Association was held last evening at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. This Society has been in existence for over six years; its object is to secure a uniform and early hour of closing the various dry goods establishments of the City, and its membership now numbers over two hundred. The following list of officers was elected last evening after some contest, and the President elect made a brief and effective speech of acceptance: President, CHARLES WITTENBERCHER; Vice-President, H. C. Smith; Recording Secretary, M. J. Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. E. Cody; Financial Secretary, Rufus Snyder; Treasurer, B. Clapp; Sergeant-at-Arms, William McGrath; Finance Committee, Charles Lowrie, S. Fisher, P. Ferris.

INCENDIARY WIND.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire was caused in the fancy store of JOSEPH PLATKY, No. 508 Fifth-street, by the wind blowing a curtain against a gas-light. The stock was damaged to the amount of $400, and is insured for $1,600 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The incendiary fled and has not yet been arrested.

CRETE AND THE CRETANS.—Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD will lecture this evening at Steinway Hall in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Subject—"Crete and the Cretans."

AMERICA AND AMERICANS.—Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will lecture this evening on "America and the Americans," at the Calvary Baptist Church.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account.

United States Five-twenties....74½

Railway Shares steady.

Erie....26¼

Illinois Central....96¼

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 9—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....10⅝d.@10⅞d.

Middling Orleans....11d.@11⅛d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 105s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

PRODUCE—Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, on the spot, dull and unchanged; to arrive easier at 25s. 9d.@26s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9—1:30 P. M.

The following are the prices of Consols and American Securities at this hour:

Consols, 92¾ for both money and the account.

United States Five-twenties....74¾

Erie Shares....26¾

Illinois Centrals....96¼

Atlantic and Great Western....39¾

The market is firm for American Securities.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 9—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, and prices are a fraction higher. There is considerably more activity, and the sales of the day will exceed the estimate made at the opening. The following are the prices at this hour:

Middling Uplands....10¾d.

Middling Orleans....11⅛d.

The sales to-day will probably aggregate 12,000 bales

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

COTTON steady at 127f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 120f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

SUGAR quiet and steady, both afloat and on the spot.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed dull last evening at 79 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The Bourse closed firm last evening. Rentes, 70f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 6d. ℔ cental.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

PETROLEUM—52f. bid and 52½f. asked for Standard White.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Cotton dull, both on spot and to arrive; Low Middlings, to arrive, 120½f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, 92¾@92⅞ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds....74¾

Erie Railway Shares....26¾

Illinois Central Railway Shares....96¾

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds buoyant at 41¾.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

United States Five-twenties, 79 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 9—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....10¾d.

Middling Orleans....11⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions closed quiet, and quotations are unaltered.

PRODUCE—All articles in the Produce market closed unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 9—5 P. M.

Spirits Petroleum, 9½d.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d. ℔ gallon. Calcutta Linseed closed flat at 57s. 6d.@58s. Sugar and Oils unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Petroleum advanced to 53f.@53½f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Bourse weak, but improving in tone; Rentes, 70f. 32c.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

United States Five-twenties of 1862 closed at 79@79⅛.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Cotton closed firmer; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 127f.; Low Middlings, to arrive, 121f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Exchange on New-York flat at ⅛ ℔ cent. discount buying, and 1-10 ℔ cent. premium selling. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 37½@$6 75. WHEAT steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 23@$1 27; No. 2 at $1 17; since 'Change at $1 18. CORN—Old quiet at 80c. for No. 1, and 75c. for No. 2; New active at 53c.@55c. Kiln-dried more active at 60c.@63c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 49c.@49½c. for No. 2, and 46½c. for Rejected. RYE firm but quiet at $1 15 for No. 1 and $1 14 for No. 2, in store. BARLEY quiet at $1 62½@$1 63½; Rejected, $1 42@$1 43. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal at 93c.@94c. for Free. PROVISIONS buoyant; sales 1,700 bbls. Mess Pork, sellers' option, January, February and March, at $23 50; Short Clear Sides, 12½c., loose. LARD, 15c. for kettle, and 14½c. for steam rendered. DRESSED HOGS firm at $9 25@$9 75. CATTLE firm at $4 25@$5 12½ for medium and fair Steers, and $6 70@$7 75 for good to choice shipping. LIVE HOGS active; Common and Medium declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $7 37½@$7 50 for Common to Medium; $7 60@$8 30 for Good to Prime; $8 37½@$8 50 for Extra to Choice Smooth. RECEIPTS to-day—7,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 27,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

TOBACCO heavy. COTTON quiet at 22½c. for Middling. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 40@$6 15; Extra, $6 25@$6 75; Double Extra, $7@$8; Double Extra to Fancy, $8 50@$11. WHEAT firmer at $1 45@$1 75 for Fair to strictly Prime Fall; $1 80@$2 for Choice to Fancy; Spring higher; soft No. 2, $1 32@$1 35. CORN advancing; sales at $1 68@$1 71. OATS active at 55c.@58c. BARLEY firm at $1 80@$1 90 for Prime to strictly Prime Iowa. RYE advancing; sales at $1 20@$1 23. PORK, $24 50. BULK MEATS, 9½c.@10c. for Shoulders; 13½c.@14½c. for Clear Sides. BACON higher at 11½c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16½c.@17c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 15c. for choice Tierce, and 16c. for Keg. WHISKY dull at 95c. LIVE HOGS firm at $7 50@$8 25; killed to date, 110,000 head. CATTLE firm at $5 50@$8 50 for Prime to Extra. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 head Hogs.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Rye, 16,000 bushels. FLOUR steady; sales 300 bbls. Spring City Ground at $7@$7 50; 150 bbls. Western at $8 for Spring, $9 for Amber, $10 50 for White; and 200 bbls. Western Spring, choice, at $8 25. WHEAT firm; asking $1 45 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, by the cargo; $1 42 bid. CORN—Car lots selling slowly at $1 02 for Old and 85c. for New. OATS firm; car lots Western at 65½c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY quiet; sales 400 bushels two-rowed Canada at $1 95; 1,000 bushels four-rowed Canada at $1 95. PEAS quiet; sales two cars Canada at $1 40. PORK dull at $25 50. LARD steady at 16c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 04 at retail. DRESSED HOGS firm, asking $11 50 ℔ cwt. for heavy.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in good demand at $1 75 for No. 1, and $1 67 for No. 2. CORN firm at 64c.@65c. for new ear. RYE firm at $1 30 for No. 1. OATS advancing and firm at 65c. for No. 1, and 63c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and unchanged. WHISKY quiet; sales of 150 bbls. at 97c. COTTON firm at 23c. for Middling. MESS PORK held at $24 50@$25. LARD excited and held at 14½c. for steam and 15½c. for kettle. BULK MEATS quiet at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 12½c.@13c. for Clear Rib, and 13¾c.@13½c. for Clear Sides. HOGS lower at $8@$8 40 gross. GREEN MEATS quiet at 8¼@8½c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@11½c. for Sides, and 12¾c.@13c. for Hams. Gold, 135⅝. Exchange quiet.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR unchanged; shipments light on account of the storm; sales of 900 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 27½; 3,800 bushels Common White Canada at $2 06, and 3,600 bushels Amber Canada at $1 90, and No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 70; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 55; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 45. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $37 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

COTTON advanced ⅛c.; Middlings, 23c.; sales, 5,600 bales; receipts, 6,889 bales; exports, 9,019 bales. Gold, 135½. STERLING EXCHANGE—Commercial, 145⅝@146½; Bank, 147¼; New-York sight, ⅛c.@¼c. discount. FLOUR—High grades Extra, $7 25@$8. CORN—Stock light; sales at 78c. OATS firm at 62c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY firmer, and Choice scarce; sales at $23@$25. MESS PORK scarce at $27. BACON—Clear Rib Sides, 17½c; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD firm; Tierce, 16½c.; Keg, 17½c. SUGAR advanced; Common, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Prime, 12c.@12¼c.; Clarified, 12½c.@12¾c. MOLASSES firmer; Common, 45c.@50c.; Choice, 61c.@62c. WHISKY better; sales at 107½. COFFEE—Fair Rio 14½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

TOBACCO—Sales, 41 hhds.; New Lugs to Medium Leaf, $6@$12 25. COTTON, 22c. HOGS, $8@$8 50. MESS PORK, $25. Bulk Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Ribed Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c., packed. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 90. CORN, 60c.@62c. OATS, 55c.@58c. RYE, $1 33. FLOUR, $5 25@$5 60. Free WHISKY, 98c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR firmer, but quiet. WHEAT advancing; White Michigan, $1 88; Amber, $1 82@$1 83; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. CORN steady; old No. 1, 86c.; new, 72c. OATS advancing; sales of No. 1 at 60c; Michigan, 59c. RYE steady at $1 25 for No. 2. DRESSED HOGS, $9 50@$9 75.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

COTTON opened quiet, became active, and advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales 1,000 bales; Middlings at 23½c.; receipts, 1,368 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 42c. RESIN dull at $1 60@$1 65 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE advanced to $1 95@$2 95. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet at 21c.@22½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

COTTON—Market firmer and more active; sales of 723 bales; receipts, 723 bales; Middlings, 22½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR in moderate demand at $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT quiet, at $1 75@$1 85. Legal Tenders, 73¾.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 9.

COTTON is in good active demand; sales 2,000 bales; market closed firm at 22¾c.@23c.; receipts, 780 bales; exports, 71 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Stocks inactive, Pennsylvania State Fives, Third Issue, 107¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾. Gold, 135⅝.

[Advertisement.]

Walking up Broadway the other day, we overheard a lady say to another, "What an elegant set of furs you have. I declare they are perfectly splendid. I have looked everywhere and have seen nothing like them. Do tell me where you found them." "I purchased them of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway; he has a splendid assortment of furs and very cheap. I'll go there right away." KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cuba	Nov. 30	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Dec. 10	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Atalanta	Dec. 12	New-York	London.
Smidt	Dec. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	Dec. 12	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Dec. 10	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Dec. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Colombia*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 9.—*In steamship China for Liverpool.*—A. Appleby, Thos. Calvert, H. A. Fox, Mrs. Fox and child, Mrs. Wiggins and son, J. B. Towgood, E. Towgood, Jr., James Todd, Hy. Lewis, John Swain, T. C. Higgins, Capt. Nicholas, N. L. Brewster, John Lees, A. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. Dana, N. B. Falcon, Wm. Brown, Miss Annie Pougher, Alex. Dougan, Jas. Moorehead, Geo. Brown, John H. Wray, Capt. John Dixon, F. O. Thorp, W. H. Cromwell, W. Blackmore, C. C. Becker, Leonard W. Jerome, Robert Webster, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chase, A. Brunez, O. F. Fellows, C. E. Brooks, T. Powell, C. H. Walker, Robert Navine, Wm. Pye, H. Gillespie, Jas. MacLaren, W. H. Smith, R. Davis, Hy. Abegg, R. J. Harden, M. Parade, E. H. Copeland, Geo. Garland, John Taylor, E. John, John Fitzgerald, Kate Kennedy, T. H. Cook, S. Goldberg, Richard Harding, Thomas Parkins, P. Robinson, John Charlesworth, Lieut. Rowley, John Robertson, G. H. Hodges, T. H. Wells.

In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall.—First cabin—W. Craig, R. D. Chandler, Pyton Fundon and R. J. Walsh, Yokahama; J. Barney, Geo. Doherty, Benj. Galiunt and niece, Mrs. Chique and daughter, Mrs. F. W. Taylor, Mrs. R. H. Clark, Mrs. Gray and daughter, Mrs. Ramsdell, S. Friedman, J. Alexandre, Chas. H. Spear, Mrs. Albert Butty, Miss Elizabeth Bowen, Mrs. E. Garwood and daughter, A. G. Tryon, wife and 2 children, John Tucker, Mrs. Dexter Tafft, Mrs. Shafton, 2 sons and child, T. Levy, wife and son, Geo. McFarlane, David Blair, Mrs. Hazlehurst, D. E. Parmelee, Miss J. M. Reynolds, T. Fowler and wife, Mrs. Margaret Appleby and three children, J. J. Thorne, Timothy Sullivan, J. L. Beekman, J. T. Crum, W. H. Farwell, wife and 2 children, H. Langworthy, Mrs. Langworthy, John Gregg, J. W. Phillips, Miss Beecher, A. Galbraish, J. C. Ward, wife and 2 children, Mrs. James Duncan, C. W. Cooper, Bernard Peyton, Bishop of Dunedin, Panama; Mrs. Mary Montgomery, Mrs. Geo. Tower, Mrs. Coy and infant, Frank Kenyon and wife, French A. Sawyer, Geo. A. Booth, O. A. Grow, E. F. Perkins, wife and daughter, Col. C. O. Rogers, Julian O. Mason, Mrs. Lawrence Barrett, Lucian Skinner, Jas. Johnson and wife, Rev. John Appleton and wife, Howard Carleton, Mrs. Augustus Kay, James O'Donahue, Mrs. A. Julia Hosmer, L. H. Davis, Geo. H. Drew, Major Stafford, H. B. Lousava, Mrs. Capt. J. L. Chapman and infant, Mrs. F. A. Barker. Second cabin—Wm. Walker, Henry Riddle and wife, Geo. Hoens and child, Mrs. W. G. Murphy, child and infant, E. Kide and family, Samuel Hadley and wife, Leonard Cromwell, Mrs. Lynch, M. Farrell and family, Daniel Addison, Morris Farrell, A. M. Farrel and wife, W. E. Farrel, J. H. Cole, John H. Reilly, Mrs. Miller, child and infant, Geo. N. Willis, Moritz Meyer, Mrs. H. Farrel, Mrs. J. F. Greenwood, C. O. Ryan.

DEC. 9.—*In steamship Colorado for Liverpool.*—Rev. Theo. Riley, Mrs. M. T. Whittemore, R. W. Cooper, Count Henry A. Faube, John Muiviel, G. S. Waltham, J. H. Heckeen, W. Parker, Mrs. W. Parker, Charles E. E. Blakesley, Alfred Thorne, Miss Annie E. Thorne, Mrs. W. G. Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Riddle, Edward Todd, Frank Fredholm.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Judge Erskine, Gen. Lovell, A. Stickney and wife, Jas. D. Green, S. Barden and wife, Miss C. Barden, Miss Hopkinson, J. E. Walls, Wm. B. Dunn, Mrs. Goodspeed, Charles S. Werrman, Mrs. Huntington, R. Biggs, E. P. Brownwell, C. W. H. Nugent, Capt. Hutchinson.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah.—W. B. Mills and daughter, Wm. Cooper, Mr. Boyd, E. C. Fisher, John O'Neil.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 14	Sun sets	4 32	Moon rises	3 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 47	Gov. Island	5 36	Hell Gate	6 58

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships China, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Colorado, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Saratoga, Alexander, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Perit, Delanoy, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Costa Rica, Drew, Panama, Panama Railroad Co.

Ships Franklin, Drew, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Casilda, Robinson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge & Co.; Alfred, (N. G.,) Schroeder, Antwerp, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs M. M. Williams, (Br.,) Foster, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Belle, (Br.,) Seehausen, Seville, Tupper & Beattie; John Lewis, (Br.,) Bennett, St. John, N. B., via Portland, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Mary Stow, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; D. L. Keeling, Robinson, Elizabethport, A. Abbott; G. W. Lane, Dane, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; L. S. Barnes, Colman, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Co.; Emma, Anthony, Georgetown, S. C., J. B. Gager.

Sloop Active, Miller, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Dec. 7, 5 P. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamships Gen. Grant, George Washington, Manhattan and Salvador, all bound S. The H. experienced heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Experienced very heavy gales from S. E. and S. W.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Loriliard.

Bark Lord Baltimore, (of Bermuda,) Lanfare, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee and 5 passengers to Pendergast Bros. Nov. 8, crossed the equator, in lon. 45; was 15 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Eclipse, (of St. Kitts,) Stevenson, Sierra Leone 40 ds., with hides, &c., and 3 passengers to E. R. Ware—vessel to Jones & Lough. Had heavy weather from lat. 29 30, previously light winds and fine weather. Dec. 2, lat. 20 1, lon. 73 20, spoke bark J. P. Lord, from Portland for Matanzas, and supplied her with provisions.

Brig Wm. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, New-Orleans 13 ds., with coal to master. Had heavy weather on the passage; split sails, &c.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Chase, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and N. E. winds.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Sprague, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Had heavy S. E. and W. winds the whole passage. Dec. 1, lat. 30, lon. 78 70, was in co. with brig Naiad, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Mayagues, P. R., 20 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Had heavy weather during the latter part of the passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Jacksonville, Fla., 6 ds., with lumber to master. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. 4th inst., off Jacksonville Bar, in a gale from S. E., carried away jibboom, jib, and sprung foretopmast gaff.

Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Florence J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Sidney C. Tyler, Steelman, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. William N. Gesner, Egbert, Richmond, Va., 4 ds., with coal to Brooklyn Gas Co.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Alexandria 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Kate McLean, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Finch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. C. Noyes, Baker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. A. Corning, Boardman, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Case, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Anna, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James English, Barker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Marion Rockhill, Rockhill, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to Jersey City Ferry Co.

Schr. John Hubbard, Brewer, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma Kendrick, Williams, Indian River, for Hudson.

Schr. S. B. Thompson, Newton, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Michigan, Pickering, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Staple, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. A. Gardiner, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Frances Ann, Kean, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fannie Elder, Shea, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Silas Wright, Warren, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Philadelphia.

Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.

Schr. Edwin Watson, Cranmer, Alexandria.

Schr. W. H. Kenzell, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. John Starkey, Marsh, Indian River.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown.

Schr. Statesman, Newton, Norfolk.

Schr. Niagara, Gooden, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah C. Wilson, Wilson, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.

Schr. Montevue, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. R. R. Bennett, French, Virginia.

Schr. Jason, Sawyer, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Helen, Serry, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind a gale W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships China and Colorado, for Liverpool; Leo, for Savannah; Alaska, for Aspinwall; Perit, for Galveston; Fairbanks, for Wilmington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 9—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 9—Cld. steamships Cleopatra and Thames, for New-York.

Arr. steamship Tonawanda, from Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 9.—At anchor off this port, steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Boston for Baltimore; Nereus, from Boston for New-York, detained by a heavy N. W. gale.

PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 9.—The steamer Peruvian arrived here to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9.—Passed up for Norfolk, brig James, from New-York. Passed out, barks Lycurgus, for Bristol; Maggie V. Hugg, for Havre; brig Sarah Ann; schrs. S. S. Beck, Nora, and Ceres, for the West Indies; Alice, for Trinidad; Kate Wentworth, for Barbados.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Arr. ships Santee, from New-York; Hertfordshire, from Liverpool; Santa Lucia, from Glasgow; Miami, from London. Cleared, ships Thatcher Magoun, for New-York, with 7,000 barrels flour, 17,000 sacks of wheat and 3,600 sacks of barley; Panama, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat; Candidate, for Liverpool, with 26,000 sacks of wheat, and John Sidney, for Callao. Sailed, ship Frederick Hartwig, for Cork.

Miscellaneous.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 9.—The schr. S. B. Nichols, bound from Nicaragua for New-York, went ashore five miles west of Portsmouth, N. C., on Friday night. No lives were lost.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Lee—brig, from Philadelphia for Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 30, lat. 27 3, lon. 71 33.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayagues, Nov. 18, schr. Dauntless, for New-York in 5 ds.; also schr. Sinaloa.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Inman steamship City of Limerick, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,
ARE DAILY OPENING THEIR
IMPORTATIONS OF
LONDON, PARIS AND VIENNA
HOLIDAY GOODS.
TIFFANY, REED & CO.,
Paris, Rue du Cardinal Fesch, 57.

JARDINIERES,
BONBONIERES,
Decorated PORCELAIN VASES, COUPES, TOILET SETS and PARIS FANCY GOODS
just received by
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 and 552 BROADWAY.

To Close the Business of the Present Firm,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30,
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 & 235 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
At Actual Cost.
Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO
SAVE 20 PER CENT.
FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

ROBINSON,
(SUCCESSOR TO GENIN,)
NO. 513 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Has a large assortment of the latest styles of
GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
ALSO,
LADIES'
AND
CHILDREN'S FURS,
in great variety, which he offers for the
HOLIDAYS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York, one block west of Broadway. Prices low.
TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1869. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

COLD-INE
For colds. Sold by Druggists.
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House.

SENSIBLE, SERVICEABLE, SEASONABLE.
ISAAC SMITH'S
SON & CO.,
UMBRELLA,
No. 405
BROADWAY, NEAR WALKER-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS.

LADIES'
WATCHES.
A. C. BENEDICT,
NO. 28 BOWERY,
[ESTABLISHED 1818.]
Has the FINEST retail STOCK of LADIES' WATCHES in the City, MADE TO ORDER—just received; will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES and WARRANTED.

SQUIER & LANDER,
NO. 97 FULTON-ST.,
SELL A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF FINE JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVERWARE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE LARGEST
AND BEST
STOCK OF
CLOTHING
IN AMERICA,
TO BE SOLD
By the 1st of January.
IN REGARD TO PRICE NO SUCH INDUCEMENTS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS,
SILVERWARE,
JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, TO BE FOUND AT
BALL, BLACK & CO.'S,
565 & 567 Broadway.
WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A FINE COLLECTION OF
BYZANTINE MOSAICS,
JUST RECEIVED.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
1868.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Invite the attention of the public to the following list of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, containing the most varied assortment of elegant goods ever exhibited by one house in the City:
Cabinets and Etageres,
Pedestals and Inlaid Tables,
Bookcases and Desks,
Jardiniere and Flower Stands,
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments,
Gilt Tables,
Smoking Chairs,
&c., &c.
Piano and Table Covers,
Lace Curtains and Tidies,
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
(IN SETS,)
Blankets, Quilts, &c.
Our facilities are now so complete, that we are prepared to furnish CURTAINS and FURNITURE of every description within 48 hours after purchase.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
We are daily opening fresh invoices of Rich and Valuable Goods, expressly selected for Holiday Presents, comprising a superior assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, Geneva and Paris Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods, and of Watches of all descriptions.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
No. 3 Maiden-lane, N. Y.,
Sole Agents for James Nardin's celebrated Watches.

ALL THE LADIES
DECLARE THE MOST FASCINATING STORE IN NEW-YORK IS
BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE, CORNER OF ASTOR-PLACE,
AND PRONOUNCE HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, COOKING UTENSILS, CHINA AND GLASS,
IN EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, AS WELL AS MODERATION OF PRICE,
UNRIVALED.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, FIRE-IRONS, TEA-TRAYS, COOKING UTENSILS.
LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

WARM AND DURABLE.
HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
NO. 96 BOWERY
AND
NO. 89 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 2D-ST.
ESTABLISHED 18 1838.